CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,899—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5781	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and [illegible] Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. [illegible] CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY [illegible] procured.
[illegible] OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at [illegible] booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and [illegible], by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and [illegible] and Pacific Mail Routes.
[illegible] giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible] by all Lines sent free on application.
[illegible] met on arrival.
[illegible] shipped and cleared and Insurance effected [illegible] all risks.
[illegible] cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 905. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,100	23rd July 1903

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 880; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Surveys. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.
and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SILVER CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

		Rs.	a.
SILVER MUG IN CASE,			
800	Engraved and Gilt inside	21	0
801	Engine turned and engraved.	13	0
802	Engraved	14	0
SILVER CUP, SAUCER AND SPOON IN CASE,			
813	Chased and frosted, gilt inside	50	0
1218	Chased and oxydised, gilt inside	27	8
1278	Chased and oxydised gilt, inside	36	0
SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1157	Fluted and polished...	13	8
1159	Chased and polished...	15	0
1165	Chased and polished...	22	0
SILVER MUG, NAPKIN RING, KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1182	Chased and oxydised	45	0
1178	Frosted and gilt, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon ...	70	0
1179	Engraved and polished, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon.	62	8
SILVER, EGG-CUP AND SPOON IN CASE,			
816	Chased and pierced	21	4
818	Engraved	14	0
1274	Oxydised floral design, with Napkin Ring. ...	12	0
SILVER RATTLE WITH RING,			
772	Chased and polished, with Ivory Ring	5	0
784	Gilt Bell Shape, with "Baby" Cipher and Ivory Ring.	10	0
795	Gilt Ball, with Mother-o-Pearl Ring and Gilt Neck Chain.	22	0

ALSO A VARIETY OF OTHER PATTERNS.
TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Opposite the Bombay Post Office.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF EXCELLENCE AND THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A

DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE E

LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND COROSSION IN BOILERS.

BRASS SAIL EYELETS AND GROMETS WITH RINGS
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the Society will be CLOSED on the 26th instant, (the King's Birthday Celebration.)

NOTICE.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED...Plaintiff.
vs.
DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and another ....Defendants

THE SALE of immoveable properties situate at Dhanji Doongeria Street and Mingoot Mandly, near the Parel Railway Station, fixed for Friday next, the 26th Instant, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, will TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 P.M.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff's Bank.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

UNDER instructions of the Liquidator of the above Company and by and with the consent of the Mortgagee in possession, the very VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, admeasuring 50,642 square yards or thereabouts, at Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay, together with the Cotton Mill (31,680 Mule and 13,912 Ring Spindles), Engine House, Tenements and Buildings standing thereon, as also the Boilers, Steam Engines, Fixed and Moveable Machinery, Mill Gear, Millwright's Work, Fixtures, Tools, Implements, Utensils, and things on the Mill Premises (save and except the Stock of Coal) WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at a date to be fixed hereafter, probably in the third week of July next.

Full particulars of the Property and Conditions of the Sale will be available shortly. For permission to view the Property apply to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Duly Constituted Attorney of the Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

J. DUXBURY & Co., Ld. ....Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSEPH BENSON MANNING ....Defendant.

BY an Order made to-day in the said Suit Mr. H. O. COATES, has been APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER in the abovementioned Suit to take possession and charge of the Factory for the Manufacture of Hosiery and Woollen Goods, at Shri Ramchandra Hall, Arthur Road, Tardeo, hitherto carried on by the Plaintiffs and Defendant abovenamed and the Machinery Goods and Materials lying thereon with Power to Work the said Factory and an interim Injunction has been granted restraining the abovenamed Defendant Mr. J. B. MANNING from interfering with the said Factory or Machinery and from meddling with the working thereof.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1903.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Moloi Syed Ali Hasan, Revenue Member, Indore Durbar, Indore, C. I., up to 4 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1903, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of a TOWN HALL to be erected at Indore, C. I., for the Indore Durbar.

All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Bombay, or at the office of the Revenue Member, Indore, C. I., on or after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each Copy.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Revenue Member does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS,
Architect, &c.
2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 16th; 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 60 TONS OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAK-WOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1903, for the supply of the above Boards.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a Hindoo CLERK, for Siam (Bangkok), who could correspond in English, and have a knowledge of Guzerati Accounts. Apply, ESSOOFALLY HEPTOOLLA, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

TO LET.—HUNTLEY LODGE, at Clare Road, Byculla, has 25 Rooms, large compound, suitable for Hotel, Orphanage, Hospital or Mission School. Apply at the premises.

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated,) Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

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JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cronic, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections. As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

HIGHEST and UNRIVALLED successes at all examinations is the result of the efficient Coaching at the COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION—10, Church Gate, Street.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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CELLULOID MUDGUARDS could be attached and detached in 2 minutes to any Cycle without disturbing the adjustment from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden. Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates on Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING. PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 11,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed..........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 3	Months....................	4
" 6	Months....................	4½
" 12	Months....................	5
" 2	Years.....................	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

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BOMBAY IRON MART.

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CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

ARDESHER'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

A COSMOPOLITAN gathering was held at Calcutta, on June 13th, to witness Mr. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING. The Audience commenced dropping in from five o'clock. The enterprising proprietor entered with a Selected Committee and the SEALED BOX. The Audience gave hearty cheers. In response Mr. Ardesher thanked the Audience and said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to see this large gathering. It would no doubt give them a proper idea of the fairness of this bonafide drawing to be present. He regretted he could not SUPPLY the LADIES' CHAINS as he had run out of stock owing to numerous orders. However, he begged to apologise to his Constituents, and said that those orders would receive early attention. The NEXT DRAWING would be on 22nd AUGUST." Refreshment was served, and the Committee proceeded to the drawing of FORTY-SEVEN PRIZES. The Drawing was amongst the Audience and paid promptly. Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 6325, held by Nisar Ahmed, a resident of Habishkha Fatuk, Delhi; Second Prize, Rs. 500, fell to Ticket No. 8807, held by Phirozshaw Dorabjee, a Student of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. The remaining 52 Prizes were fairly distributed all over India to Civilians and Natives, including Fort William privates. The drawing gained the satisfaction of the Audience.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET AND PANJRAPOLE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 673 OF 1900.

Mulla Mahomed Peaker and others .... Plaintiffs.
versus
Mowlvi Abdul Cader Jitayker .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya L. Vaidya, Furdoonji P. Pavri and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, the properties within described will be sold by Public Auction, separately, by Messrs BENNETT and Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. 6160, and Street No. 102 and 104, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the north by Panjrapole Street and on or towards the south by the vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. 6158-59 and Street Nos. 110 and 1, and bounded on the east by Kazee Street, on the west by Sweeper's Passage, on the south by the property of Goolam Mahomed Cassum Ali and on the north by the property hereinafter Firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Panjrapole Street, assessed under Ward No. 6032, and Street No. 147 and 97-99, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hasham Nooruni, on the west by Ali Oomer Street, on the south by the said Panjrapole Street, and on the north by a Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood Frenchpolished, substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware handsome drawing room suit upholstered in rich tapestry, hall cabinets, iron and brass single and double bedstead, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, chest of drawers, rich majolica flower vases and table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, one handsome bay-arab horse, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, child's pony, sets of single harness, saddle, &c., the property of Captain B. R. DAUNT, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture and miscellaneous goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome grey arab, 14-1½, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, fast and quiet.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, SCANTLINGS, &c.

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, M. W. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., at No. 3, Marine Lines (old General Officer Commanding's Residence) and near the old Admiral's House, consisting of teak doors and windows, round posts, purlins, joists, planks, rafters, bricks, iron, chimneys, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co. Dispensing Chemists.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cavasjee Patel Street, Fort, the Stock in trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co., consisting of patent medicines, medicine and drugs, stoppered bottles with medicine, medicine pots, medical books, large size shelves, cubpoards, counter tables, chairs, benches, screen, &c.

The above will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold then the same will be put up in separate lots, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shamji Building, corner of Clare and Shepherd Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. JONES, Esq.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAMSI STREET, NEAR BHENDY BAZAAR.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the administrators of the estates of the deceased mortgagees, Ananda Sawa, Sooja Natha, Oomed Harjee and Nagjee Walla, who were trading under the name of Ananda Sawa & Co. and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors Hakimjee Allibhoy and Sullemanjee Hussonjee, and also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Tyabjee Allybhoy, Ahmedjee Allybhoy, and Hussonjee Allybhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1th day of April, 1888, all that the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Dharamsi Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 6939 and 69.0 and Street Nos. 1, 16, 8 and 1, containing by admeasurement 5(9 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 658, 2658, new No. 3625, old Survey Nos. 11 S, 1449, and new Survey No 1 85, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are standing in the name of Allibhoy Lockmanjee both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Dharamsi Street aforesaid, on the west and south by the sweeper's passage and on the north by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lal Bungalow, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Morarji Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, cooking stove, English ice box, Singer's foot sewing machine, Milner's iron safe on stand, Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of JAMES LAWTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Sonabai wife of Ramnath Sudashivji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Dadaji and his wife Bai Nirabai and their minor son Anandrao by his father and guardian the said Govind Dadaji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of July, 1893 the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendary land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel Village, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors, assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 2706 and Street No. 1460, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabout, bearing Collector No. 19 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Harischandra Yeshoba and partly by the house of Babaji Hiraji, on the West by the house of Narayen Bhivaji, on the North by the Public Passage and beyond that by the property of Atmaram and others and on the South by the house of Crushna Dowlata and the said hereditaments and premises standing in the name of Bai Nirabai, wife of Govind Dadaji, both in the books of the Fazendar and Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood round and writing tables, side-board, whatnot teapoys, iron and wooden cots, arm and easy chairs, cabinets, hat and book stands chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, icebox, glassware, dinner and dessert services, lamps, books, China matting, gentleman's bicycle by W. H. Thorns, old D. B. C. F. gun and sundries.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE, MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 22.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 3/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3 8	=	do
2 months hence	24 1-8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	53	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20'39 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4'87 5/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2,7/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
6 " " " "	2 1 8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3 8 pr ct	=	+ + 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3/4 pr ct	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 5-16, June July, steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-4.

Wheat.—Club No. 1 June July Dull Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzrat 35 5-8, June-July. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 3-8, June-July. Sellers. Tone Dull.

Linseed—Bold 40 5-8, June-July, sellers Tone quieter, Arrivals.—Steamers Elswick Hull.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6'78 — 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'59	6'56	6'43	5'84
— 9	— 9	— 8	— 9
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'47	5'33	5'31	5'28
— 10	— 9	— 10	— 10
Feb.-Mar.			
5'28			
— 10			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales,
Do. last year	5,700 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do. do. Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	12'50 + 10
Futures, month of July	12'29 + 9
Do. do. December	9'85 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16
Futures, month of Sept	11'74 + 29
Do. do. December	9'71 + 10
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 22nd June, 1903:—

Cotton	8,529 bales.
Wheat	8,172 cwts.
Linseed	19,951 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	17,802 "
Gingellyseed	1,3 4 "
Poppyseed	4,3 3 "
Groundnuts	19 "
Castorseed	2,125 "
Rice	2,725 "
Myrabollams	1,319 "
Cottonseed	3,801 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 to 1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	171 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 13th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do.	18th June	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	21st April	7	do.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	15	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	21	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27	8	
Club No. 1	" 28	0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Sales	6,000
Arrivals	1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.61	6'62	6'51	5 93	
+5	+6	+8	+9	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5'54	5'40	5'37	5 35	5'31
+7	—7	+7	+3	+7

COTTON.—The local markets is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing at current rates. For New Crop the market is firmer and the closing quotations are Rs. 233 for good Broach and Rs. 181 for fully good Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	170	163	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	191	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	189	179	...	do
Belati M. G	204	192	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	204	192	...	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	...	186	177	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	216	204	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	216	204	...	do
Broach do	255	243	...	do
Bhownugger do	230	222	212	do
Do H. G.	227	220	207	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	217	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 2-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REID—June 16, at Baraoora Tea Estate, the wife of David Reid, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-54m., 10-38a. Low water, 3-54m., 4-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Annual Meeting, Graham's Building, 4-30 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The annual Jasan of this Club will be held at Allbless Baug to-day.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large tree facing Wright and Company, in Mint Road, was uprooted by a gust of wind on Monday last. No one was injured. The men of the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, immediately turned up and removed the obstacle.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—On Monday evening Bahan Mallick, a Mahomedan cart driver, was driving a cart loaded with bags of wheat along Frere Road, when the bullock suddenly swerved to one side, causing Bahan to lose his balance. He fell off his seat and the right wheel passed over his stomach. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society at the Town Hall, this evening at 5-30. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C. S. Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey, Bombay Presidency, will address the meeting and explain to the members of the Society the line in which he expects them to co-operate with him in the work of the Survey.

A PARSI ACCOUNTANT IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We learn that Mr. Godrejjee Dorabjee Pudumji, of Poona, has been appointed Chief Accountant at Bolaram in the service of H. H. the Nizam. Mr. Godrejji holds the University degree of B. A., and has been employed in the British Government service for a long time. After having enjoyed a well-earned holiday for two years in England, he was transferred to the territory of H. H. the Nizam. Mr. Godrejji gained his experience in accountancy in the Bombay Accountant-General's office for twenty-five years, and served in the same capacity in Bengal, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Burmah, &c. His father and grandfather were Sirdars of the Deccan.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Islanda, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Darossalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Reichstag, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. Armand Behic, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday the 27th instant. Parcel Mail for Netherlands India, French China, and Japan will be closed at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

PITMAN'S BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION.—An examination in Book-keeping and Accounts of the Pitman's Metropolitan School of London was held in May last at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the supervision of Mr. P. S. Kharegat and Rev. Dr. George P. Taylor, D. D., respectively. Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Local Secretary for the Examination, received by the last mail the following results:—First Class.—Bezonjee Rustomjee Adabad, Candulal Himatlal Engineer, Ardeshir Cowasjee H. Patel, Jalejar R. Bapa, and Ratchand Kapurchand Kothari. Second Class.—Sorab Hormusjee Dustoor Meherji Rana, Burjorjee Bezonjee Talati, Barzor Ruttunjee Bomonjee, Ishwarlal Majmudar, and Janaklal Gopalbhoy Mehta. Pass Class.—Julius Castelliro, Pestonjee Ardesir Jehangir Wadia, Nadirshaw Hormusjee Bamboat, Joseph S. Abraham, Virajlal Khetsee Vohra, Amratlal Virpal Parekh, Harishadrai Dayabhoy Mehta, and D. L. Desai.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Mahomed Khan Ismailkan Pather and Ibrahim Shaik Ismail with voluntarily causing hurt to Mamudin Fazildin. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday night about 11 o'clock the accused met the complainant at Grant Road. They were under the influence of liquor, and the first accused struck the complainant on his head with his belt. The second accused then gave him two blows with his umbrella and the umbrella was broken. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10. In default of paying the fine they were ordered to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment each. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

QUARREL OVER TEA CUPS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Alumia, a Mahomedan, was charged with assaulting Joseph Kohkall, aged 12, a servant of Merwan Irani, tea-shop keeper in Jamli Mohola. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused's uncle had a tea-shop near the complainant's shop. On the evening of the 10th instant one Mahomedali Isabhoy, a neighbouring shop-keeper, ordered four cups of tea from the complainant's shop. As the complainant passed by the accused's shop with the cups of tea on his way to Mahomedali's shop the accused came out and struck him on the face. The complainant fell down and the cups were broken. While the complainant was lying on the ground the accused kicked him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.—The death is announced of Mr. Sorabshaw Burjorjee Cooper, Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Executive Engineer's Department of the Bombay Municipality, on Monday morning, in his bungalow at Andheri in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Bombay, but in his early boyhood he was taken to England by his father along with the rest of his family, and there he received a good English education. The late Dr. B. D. Burjorjee Cooper, during the late American War, when cotton went up to a high price, traded very extensively in that staple and amassed a large fortune. However at the termination of the struggle between the North and South America, a collapse came, and with it the prices of cotton went down so low that all fortunes made by merchants and speculators vanished sooner than they were made. Dr. Burjorjee then returned to Bombay, where he resumed his medical practice. His son, the deceased Mr Sorabshaw, found employment in the Bombay Municipality in the wheel tax department under Mr. Edaljee R. Reporter, then the head of that branch of the Municipal service, when the latter gentleman was transferred to the assessment department, Mr. Sorabshaw was placed in the account branch, for which he had been trained in his father's office in England. Here Mr. Sorabshaw distinguished himself, and was specially mentioned for work in the Engineer's department, where he served up to the time of his death. During the time of his office, he once or twice acted as Refund Officer. For the last six months he had been ailing and died in his bungalow at Andheri. His remains were brought to the residence of his brother Mr. Jamshetjee, in Khetwadi, where his funeral took place and was attended by a large number of friends and relations.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

A TERRIBLE DACOITY.

MR. J. J. HEATON, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in February last, convicted Nimba alias Munjia walad Gania Sarai and two others of forming an unlawful assembly and committing murder in prosecution of their common object, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that on the night of the 2nd June 1902, about nine men came to the village of Met in the Sholapur taluka of the Thana District, entered the house of Kama Kamalu, enquiring for the Vania, took from his house a large number of blankets which had been placed there for sale, proceeded thence to the house of one Ambu, which kept out the rain better (it was a wet night), where they cooked and ate food, and then left the village. Early next morning, the 3rd June, some six or seven men from Met having set out to track the thieves, came to the jungle of Kalmunda, a neighbouring village. There whilst the others halted, two of the Met people went up a hill to look for the thieves, saw one or more of them, turned, and ran shouting to their companions to run also. They all at once set out to run. Three of them escaped unhurt to Met and other places. Four men ran together towards Kalmunda, pursued by three of the thieves, who overtook them, knocked one of them down, and drove the other three back to somewhere near the place where they had started from, where the rest of the gang of thieves was assembled. There one man, Malu, was killed; Ambu mortally injured; and Din seriously hurt. Ambu died the same evening. The incidents of the tracking of the thieves were deposed to by several witnesses. The facts that foot prints were followed, and traces of blanket fluff found, indicated that the men in the Kalmunda jungle were the men who had committed the dacoity. This fact, Mr. Heaton said, was placed beyond any possibility of doubt by the statements of two of the accused. They confirmed the evidence of the witnesses that there were nine or ten dacoits; that they went to the police patel's house and stole the blankets; that next day the dacoits were followed by Met people, of whom three were caught, one of them being killed and two injured. It was believed that the three accused must be the men who pursued the Met people. The three pursuers would not have captured the three men unless some form of injury or intimidation was intended towards them, something that would serve as a lesson to them not to interfere again with dacoits. When the three captured men were brought into the presence of the whole gang then the course of events showed that the gang as a whole had the common object of injuring or intimidating these men. There was no doubt in Mr. Heaton's mind that the killing of Ambu and Malu was done in furtherance of the common object of the gang. The object of the killing was unmistakable. It was to terrify all who should thereafter come to know of it, and, by inspiring terror, secure immunity to the dacoits. The men were not ordinary men; they were organised dacoits; they had just committed a dacoity; and they were anxious to avoid pursuit and to secure freedom for their movements by terrorizing the villagers. Mr. Heaton did not think, however, seeing that it remained unknown who actually committed the murder, that the accused should be sentenced to death. The accused were sentenced each to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

A POLICY IN THE MUTUAL GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

AT the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the case of Margaret Beatrix de Souza and others against Vaudille Raymond and others was disposed of. Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Mr. R. R. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Gazdar said the claim was in respect of Rs. 2,012 being funds in respect of a policy of Luis de Souza in the Mutual Guarantee Society. The policy was taken out when Souza was unmarried, and according to the rules he had nominated the first defendant who was then and is still a minor as his nominee. Defendant was also Souza's nephew. Souza married after this and had issues. By a will, he had made a provision for his wife and child out of the funds of this policy and other funds; but he had hardly any time to revoke the nomination. The nominee's was the hand which received the money of the policy, and the question was whether the nominee had a beneficial interest in it, or was only a trustee under the will. The facts of the deceased's marriage and subsequently of his getting issue, and of his making a will naturally revoked the nomination which was made under quite a different set of circumstances.

Mr. Jardine said the matter was brought before the Court in an amicable spirit. If the nephew was not entitled to a beneficiary interest in the two thousand rupees, which he became entitled to under his nomination, then the question was whether it put him in the position of a trustee. Should it be held that at the time of nominating him the nominator intended to settle the amount on him, the will would not be operative and the nomination should be held to operate in the nature of a settlement in the interest of the nominee. The other question was whether it was a revocable or an irrevocable settlement?

Mr. Justice Aston inquired about the costs.

Mr. Gazdar: The cost must come out of the funds. I don't know how I can mulct my learned friends' client. I don't know what he may say about his client's interest in the sum.

Mr. Jardine: We have a contingent interest in the event of issue dying before reaching the age of 18 years.

Mr. Gazdar: Then you do undertake to hold it in trust.

Mr. Jardine having agreed, the Judge passed a decree that after deducting the costs of all parties in the suit, the second defendant should hand over the money to the plaintiffs as executors of the will to be held by them in trust created under the will.

A PROMISSORY NOTE IN DISPUTE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the case of Pandurang Rowji Dhoraji vs. Raghunath Vithal Bootha was called on. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee appeared for the defendant. Mr. Jardine said the claim was on an on-demand promissory note for Rs. 2,000. In his written statement defendant admitted having executed the note, but denied having received any value or consideration for the same. In amicable settlement and full satisfaction of a certain claim he had passed the note to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Aston: Defendant does not deny consideration, but advances collateral agreement.

Mr. Bahadurji: We deny consideration altogether, my Lord. Continuing, Mr. Bahadurji said it was mere collateral security and the defence had got four witnesses to prove it, but how long his learned friend would take in cross-examination he could not guess.

Mr. Justice Aston: Yet both of you want me to try it as a short cause.

Mr. Bahadurji: Your Lordship will do this. Put it last on the list, and if the other cases on the list are finished before lunch time, take this up, and give us a chance.

Mr. Jardine: We shall finish it in about an hour.

Mr. Justice Aston: I don't see how you can, when the facts are disputed. The case was then adjourned till next week, costs to be costs in the cause.

THE P. AND O. S.S. VALETTA.

THE P. & O. steamer Valetta, from China from Bombay, arrived last night. The Valetta had the misfortune to have two cases of plague on board during the early part of the voyage. The vessel comes from Shanghai, where it is believed the disease was contracted by one of the lascar crew; but in what way has not been ascertained. Between Shanghai and Hong-Kong a lascar developed symptoms of plague, and, on reaching the latter port, the man was put ashore. The second case occurred after leaving Hong-Kong, the victim, it is presumed, contracting the disease from his fellow lascar. This man was landed at Singapore, and the utmost precautions were taken to guard against any further cases. Between Singapore and Colombo nothing unusual occurred and all on board kept in apparently good health. The vessel arrived off the port about 7 o'clock last night, but did not enter harbour. Early this morning she was given a berth in the quarantine ground, and all communication with the shore was strictly interdicted. The China mails were, after fumigation, received, this morning at the General Post Office. The vessel is now in strict quarantine and will remain so till her departure to-morrow.—"Times of Ceylon," (June 18).

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Tuesday.—Conditions are slightly suspicious in the Bay of Bengal where the barometer has fallen and pressure is in considerable defect. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, but very little has been received in the interior districts. Light to moderate rain is reported from Assam, East and North Bengal, and North Behar. Dhubri has received 4½ inches, Darjeeling, Darbhanga, Silchar, Cherrapoonjee, and Mymensing one. Light rain has fallen in Malabar and moderate rain in the Konkan, but the interior of the Peninsula has been practically rainless. Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao have received 2½ inches, Goa two, and Karwar 1¼. The barometer has fallen briskly, and winds have changed to a southerly direction on the Konkan Coast. If, as appears probable, a depression is forming in the Bay the rainfall during the next 24 hours will probably be only light in the interior of Burma and north-east India. Light to moderate rain is likely to continue on the West Coast districts, but there are at present but very slight indications of an extension of the monsoon rainfall into the interior of the Peninsula. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was in very large excess in the central parts of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, Captain C. E. Peck, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced squally and unsettled weather throughout the voyage. The same Company's steamer Kerbella, Captain Hodgson, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, encountered cyclonic weather, between Muscat and Gwadur, strong W. winds from Karachi to Dwarka with high sea, from thence to Bombay ordinary monsoon with rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Espl'ade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	19 69	20 37	19 17	22 61
Tuesday, 23rd June	00 95	1 00	1 43	2 15
Total	20 64	21 37	20 60	24 76
Total fall to June 23, 1902	7 97	11 40	9 78	9 74
Total fall to June 23, 1901	27 33	19 93	22 31	20 73

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co. LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 23rd	1	50

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·492	N	13	88·1	81·4	77	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·512	E	11	92·3	82·7	76	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·371	SE	5	86·3	85·0	89	...	0·03	— 0·33
Aden	29·692	SE	10	93·8	81·3	75	...	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·388	NW	4	111·4	85·9	28	...	0·32	— 1·04
Sirsa	29·440	?	11	110·3	89·6	41	...	0·15	— 1·07
Delhi	29·413	W	1	106·7	92·2	36	...	0·12	— 1·82
Agra	29·420	SW	11	109·0	91·4	35	...	0·03	— 1·53
Cawnpore	29·401	NNE	11	100·5	91·0	63	...	0·87	— 1·55
Allahabad	29·380	W	4	109·6	92·0	34	...	0·73	— 2·65
Jhansi	29·438	WNW	10	111·8	94·6	29	...	0·48	— 2·70
Jacobabad	29·455	ESE	5	114·7	84·6	81	...	0·13	+ 0·12
Karachi	29·518	WSW	17	95·4	85·8	71	0·05	0·15	— 0·27
Jeypore	29·498	W	16	107·2	83·1	41	...	0·00	— 1·67
Ajmere	29·535	W	16	102·4	83·6	61	...	0·09	— 1·26
Deesa	29·576	SW	17	104·1	82·1	65	...	0·02	— 1·12
Ahmedabad	29·599	SW	19	104·3	82·1	65	...	0·11	— 1·89
Bhuj	29·556	SW	19	97·3	80·9	64	...	0·02	— 1·28
Jamnagar	29·579	SSW	22	97·1	81·3	72	...	0·27	— 2·64
Dwarka	29·573	WSW	16	89·3	82·3	80	0·03	0·28	...
Rajkot	29·584	SW	16	101·9	79·0	73	...	0·00	— 3·55
Bhavnagar	29·612	SW	7	101·1	81·0	72	0·52	1·00	— 3·3
Veraval	29·603	WSW	19	87·1	82·2	84	0·07	0·78	— 3·92
Neemuch	29·582	SW	8	102·5	79·7	67	...	0·05	+ 2·52
Indore	29·606	NW	13	98·3	71·1	75	...	3·34	— 1·38
Saugor	29·603	W	13	103·9	81·1	47	...	0·39	— 4·86
Jubbulpore	29·449	W	7	103·0	81·0	52	0·03	0·53	— 5·41
Hoshangabad	29·573	SW	7	104·6	83·7	82	...	0·44	— 4·83
Khandwa	29·600	NW	1	101·2	81·1	67	...	0·69	— 3·48
Raipur	29·514	SW	13	99·4	80·4	55	...	2·51	— 3·36
Nagpur	29·550	NNW	5	103·7	79·1	59	...	3·59	— 2·63
Amraoti	29·526	WNW	16	102·3	79·5	73	...	2·47	— 2·34
Akola	29·617	WNW	13	102·7	75·9	82	0·14	1·9	— 2·9
Surat	29·631	S	10	93·7	79·1	85	0·18	1·01	— 5·45
Malegaon	29·610	WSW	16	96·4	75·1	60	...	1·55	— 2·08
Bombay	29·655	S	11	82·0	74·8	92	2·37	16·80	+ 2·34
Poona	29·667	W	17	86·5	71·4	71	...	2·89	— 1·03
Ahmednagar	29·662	WNW	9	98·9	71·4	83	0·55	5·10	+ 0·49
Aurangabad	29·639	W	11	95·4	71·7	67	...	0·91	
Sholapur	29·681	WSW	1	91·7	71·5	74	0·57	1·98	— 1·51
Ratnagiri	29·712	SSE	5	89·4	74·9	95	2·67	14·86	— 0·35
Bijapur	29·68	WSW	17	90·4	?	72	...	4·02	+ 0·83
Belgaum	29·708	WSW	19	80·3	67·8	88	...	5·53	— 0·94
Marmugoa	29·721	NW	8	82·0	74·4	95	2·56	19·82	— 0·03
Karwar	29·728	Calm	4	82·2	74·5	85	1·3	23·01	— 5·62
Mangalore	29·740	ENE	1	83·4	72·9	90	1·22	18·44	— 11·03
Calicut	29·774	NE	1	87·2	75·2	90	0·53	19·46	— 9·84
Cochin	29·788	Calm	...	88·8	76·6	85	1·07	21·91	— 1·21
Bangalore	29·753	WSW	11	81·7	61·8	83	0·56	4·15	+ 1·67
Secunderabad	29·669	WNW	14	96·2	73·0	64	...	0·95	— 2·65
Masulipatam	29·591	NW	12	97·1	82·0	72	...	5·52	+ 1·66
Bellary	29·702	W	13	91·0	74·7	61	...	2·84	+ 1·40
Cuddapah	29·683	NW	6	93·7	77·4	64	...	2·46	— 0·13
Madras	29·662	W	8	99·4	78·0	62	0·15	1·43	— 0·27
Coimbatore	29·727	W	8	91·9	72·1	68	...	1·30	— 0·11
Trichinopoly	29·704	SSW	10	98·6	79·8	63	...	1·27	+ 0·15
Negapatam	29·686	W	...	91·2	80·3	70	...	1·32	+ 0·24
Colombo	29·790	SW	12	88·5	80·	5	0·09	3·97	— 3·41

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moerate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=1·32. (8·16); G T H=1·00 (13·24); St G H=1·55 (13·15); C.P=2·37 (16·80).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mormugao, and Secunderabad and slightly everywhere else except in the Punjab.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch, Karthiawar and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal over the greater part of the country. The maximum varied varied from 115° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 94° at Cawnpore to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 22. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain amounting to about two inches and half was registered at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao, about an inch and quarter at Karwar and Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Karachi, Dwarka, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Jubbulpore, Akola, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras and Colombo.

Weather is normal over the greater part of the country. Cloudy and showery weather will continue on the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd June 1903.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·658
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·914
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind.*	W, WSW, SE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	339
Fall of Rain	0·67
Total fall during month	14·81
" " year	22·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd June	1·99

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—22ND JUNE.

10 p.m.	80·3

TUESDAY—23RD JUNE.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	77·6

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,208 tons, Captain W E Baines, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Westminster Bridge, 2,203 tons, Captain R Chivers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,535 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 27th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 29 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,468 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 cases opium, Mr M Buonyan and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Zanzibar, 25th May, via Mombasa, and Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Mathews, Master Penney, Mr Rashid Baboo, 3 others and 5 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Valetta 2,974 tons, Captain W R Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Shanghai, 2nd June, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Bryant, Mr and Mrs Hoyt and infant, Mr and Mrs Mayes, Col Dean and Mr Milner.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 22nd June, should be regarded as a HALF weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Kilburn	3111	Robertson	Fleetwood	27-6	R A Willis
B	Reichstag	1315	Oswald	Zanzibar	25-6	A Strandes
C	Palitana	1924	Lemarchand	...	...	M M & Co
D	Matin	2433	Archer	Manchester	24-6	K N & Co
F	Okara	2140	Sharp	...	...	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Metcalfe	R S Ports	30-6	B&P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Storey	R S Ports	25-6	B&P S N Co
K	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	22-6	M M & Co
L	Indravati	413	Mahomed	Repairing	...	Shepd & Co
N	H M S Perseus	2135	Pears	Stream	4-7	Royal Navy
P	Rance	3614	Corran	Berbera	...	T M & Co
Q	Virawa	3333	Hutcheson	Berbera	...	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	25-6	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	27-6	Do
Courland	760	Esmail	Marmugoa	21 6	Do
Kavari	553	Ahmed	...	...	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kitai	2993	Bakanof	Odessa	24-3	W&A G & Co
2	Asia	2236	Shanklin	Marseilles	30-6	W&A G&Co
3	K Maru	2 81	Kori	Yokohama	2-7	N Y Kaisha
4	R Reunion	1350	Carr	...	...	A J M Ajam
5	Epsom	2970	White	Genoa	27-6	W& A G & Co
6	Longships	2843	Walker	L'pool	27-6	W & A G & Co
9	Kt Bachelor	4081	Pain	Hull	27-6	K N & Co
10&11	Gutenfels	1257	Rode	Karachi	27-6	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langborne	London	27-6	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	H McDiarmid	P Gulf	2 -3	M M &Co
15	Imaum	2703	Penberthy	Dunkirk	25-6	K N & Co
16	Kerbela	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	30-6	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Umballa	3406	Hugill	Berbera	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Palitana s	Lemarchand.	Zanzibar, May 25
23	Warora s	Peck	Calcutta, April 27
	W Bridge s	Chivers	Calcutta, June 11
	Kerbella s	Hodgson	Bushire, June 9
	Valetta s	Palmer	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Kt of St George s	Hicks	Calcutta
	Goalpara s	Cole	Persian Gulf
	Urlana (Transport)	Allen	Karachi

The steamer Bodlewell, Captain Baines, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Wharfdale, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.
" Kerbella, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora left Marseilles outwards on the afternoon of the 21st.

The British India S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left Marseilles homewards on the morning of the 22nd.

The Clan Line Co.'s Clan Maclean arrived at Suez on the evening of the 21st.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Capri left Singapore for Bombay on 13 instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino, left Aden yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Tientsin (extra), left here yesterday evening and is due to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Longships s—1610 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Ocmersey; 200 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co; 2022 cwt myrabollams Jetha Hurchand; 1002 cwt myrabollams Padumsee Jethabhoy; 93 bales wool J A Begbie and Co; 145 cwt turmeric and 22 cwt chillies Tyabjee and Co.

Asia s—125 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—202 cwt turmeric D Hareedas and Co; 57 bales skins and hides H O H Hassum and Co; 5 bales skins N Salemahomed; 13 bales skins H M Abba; 32 cwt deer horns R M Kooka; 17 cwt fish maws R Dhunjee and Co; 70 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets B Nazir and Co; 70 cwt turmeric E Hegim; 320 cwt turmeric and 115 cwt dry ginger J Ramjee.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—10000 cwt wheat Sarday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—110 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1001 cwt linseed and 1737 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 62 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1959 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Agapanthus s—6000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 1965 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 321 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 4000 cwt mowraseed Ernst and Co.

Wharfdale s—2000 cwt castorseed Tyabjee and Co; 200 cwt gum G Sojpall; 200 cwt gum H Virdhore; 165 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 10.000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Kitai s—200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Epsom s—1000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 50 tons old iron E Tajbhoy; 4000 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—1200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—110 bales twist J David; 302 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—12 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales twist Sam Yee Co Ld; 1200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES FOR 1903.

June
3—P & O Egypt, Cooperage ground Friendly match.
8—North Staffords E Coy Cooperage ground Friendly match.
16—Rovers F C Cooperage ground League match.
17—North Staffords B Cooperage ground League match.
24—Royal Engineers Cooperage ground League match.
27—Rovers F O Cooperage ground Friendly match.
July
1—Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage ground Friendly match.
3—Roy Arty F C Cooperage ground Friendly match.
8—North Staffords A Cooperage ground League match.
13—Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage ground League match.
15—Rovers F C Cooperage ground League match.
21—Roy Engrs F C Oval ground League match.
23—North Staffords B Cooperage ground League match.
29—Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage ground League match.
Aug.
4—Rovers F C Cooperage ground Friendly match.
5—Roy Arty F C Oval ground League match.
12—Roy Arty F C Cooperage ground Friendly match.
13—North Staffords A Cooperage ground League match.
19—Roy Arty F C Cooperage ground League match.
26—Colaba Depot Cooperage ground Friendly match.
SEPT.
2
5—Rovers F C Cooperage ground Friendly match.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH ATHLETIC CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1903.

July
2—Government Telegraphs Out ground 1-30 p.m.
9—Royal Artillery Home ground 2 p.m.
16—Customs Out ground 2 p.m.
18—Bombay Gymkhana B team Home ground 2 p.m.
23—21st Bombay Infantry Home ground 2 p.m.
Aug.
1—The Buffs, Poona Out ground 11 am.
8—Ralli Bros Out ground 2 p.m.
20—Customs Home ground 2 p.m.
22—Improvement Trust Out ground 2-30 p.m.
27—Royal Artillery Out ground 2 p.m.
29—21st Bombay Infantry Out ground 2 p.m.
Sept.
3—Government Telegraphs Home ground 1-30 p.m.
5—Bombay Gymkhana B team Home ground 2 p.m.
12—Improvement Trust Home ground 2-30 p.m.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

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in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

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In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
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with Pearls or Stones

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

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LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications on our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1903.

OUR GREAT GRAND-PARENTS.

The latest batch of papers published by the Historical Manuscripts Society includes many snapshots of the events of the day they refer to. If photography was unknown in times gone-by, graphic descriptive writing flourished. Our forefathers were, perhaps, more observant than their latter-day descendants. Anyhow no detail escaped their attention, and they jotted it down, caring little whether it pleased or offended the party referred to. Max O'Rell's "John Bull" sketches were not more outspoken than those of Henry Belasyse, who wrote, two hundred and fifty years ago, of England. England, he told his readers, was famous for its mountains, bridges, fountains, churches, women, and wool. English humour, English valour, English learning, and English women were celebrated then as they are now. But he had begun to fear that the women were becoming less attractive. Doubtless they were less attractive to him in his mature years than in the impressionable days of his adolescence. That is the experience of most men even to the present day, though they do not discuss the subject quite so discursively as did Mr. Belasyse. He feared niceness and delicacy were spoiling them. "Women contribute much to this," he wrote, "who being told by two great flatterers, their looking-glass and men, that they are handsome, strive to conserve themselves so by art and so become more prodigiously nice than he in Seneca, who asked his slaves 'num sedeo,' Do I sit? as if he did not feel his chair, or know whether he sat or no. I have seen ladies," he continued, "make their men carry them from their coaches to their doors like little children that cannot go. Others would sit with their masks on in their house for fear of spoiling their colour with the air. Others who would lock themselves in their chambers alone that they might once have their fill of the looking-glass and see themselves there so long till they saw themselves become vain and foolish. Others, in fine, I have heard on fall sick and pine away with melancholy, for having been unlucky in the choice of their stuffs they made their gowns on besides many others too long to relate." He does not help us to respect our grandmothers, but rather envy those who never possessed one. He makes us admire the pluck of our grandfathers of the period in which the nation of shop-keepers was founded.

Belasyse despised the youth of England, for that they descended to what he considered menial occupations instead of learning a trade. The lesson is applicable in places even to-day. We have fish in our own seas and shores for fetching, he says, and yet we must buy it of strangers. Holland, an industrious people, make us buy that dear which nature hath given us for nothing. Nay, not long ago, most of our goldsmiths were Germans, most of our shoemakers, tailors, and cooks were Frenchmen, while Englishmen could only rub horses heels, jockey it a little, and play at tick-tack in an alehouse. "To be apprentices in a shop sit bare-headed, sweep the shop and streets is the life of thousands. To serve noblemen in most unnoble offices, to pull off their boots, brush their clothes, wait at table with a trencher in their hand, ride with a cloak-bag behind them, dine and sup with footmen and grooms is the only course of gentlemen in England, whilst in other countries they go to the wars and scorn to sit in a shop or wait on anyone. Nay, the King of France, one of the greatest Kings in Europe, hath not one gentleman amongst all his valets de chambre nor his porte-manteaux." For all his scathing remarks very long afterwards Pope told us "Boastful and rough your first son is a squire; your next a tradesman, meek and much a liar;" and to the end of the eighteenth century, perhaps later, the younger sons of gentlemen continued to be apprenticed to local tradesmen. To this fact, doubtless, may be attributable the superiority of the British tradesman over him of any other country, his greater honesty and his unfailing patience and civility. The retail tradesman was the father to the wholesale dealer, and the merchant is his grandson. The love of dabbling in business pervades all classes of society in Great Britain. That is why noble names adorn directorates, and why sometimes they subside. The instinct is there but not the training, a defect which also serves to bring to the bankruptcy court many of those aristocratic personages who persist in opening shops for the sale of articles whose very elements they do not understand.

Other papers in the new collection reflect the old-time methods of electioneering. The Wentworth papers tell how, at the Oldborough election of 1685, Sir John Reresby "made a general entertainment throughout the town, viz, in three or four houses in every street, for those to entertain themselves with good liquor that had promised to be for us, though my competitors had begun the custom long before to gain friends." News came that the competitors were treating with wine as against his ale, and that is perhaps what won the election. From the pen of one of the Wentworth family came the account of the defeat of Sir Robert Walpole in Yorkshire. He celebrated the event as became an enemy, for, says he, "at the needs of Sir Bob being displaced I moved amongst our better tradesmen to send for the poor freemen in our neighbourhood, and treated them with good roast beef and strong beer upon the joyful occasion." He took the opportunity to address them on liberty and old England, and to prepare the way for future victories, promised to repeat the feast when the Septennial Act should be repealed, and again when the limitation of officers to sit in Parliament, and again when Sir Robert should lose his head or be banished, and even again when the Bishops were voted useless in the House of Lords. It was an excellent method of forming public opinion in those days. The candidate who fed them best was the champion of true party. Wentworth termed it "establishing an interest among the poor freemen (the voters) that we may be the better able to fight the devil's emissaries if any should appear when you please to let us have another election." The entire abolition of these practises, and the passing of the Act rendering them penal and invalidating elections at which they were known to be resorted to, is but of recent date. We suppose that elections in England to-day are more free from corruption than in any other country in the world. But the reform was very slow in its progress. More interest was taken in elections and less in politics in those days. Party not principles was the cry. It is the same to-day perhaps, to some extent, even Candidate not Party. But generally speaking the voter of to-day is more intelligent than he was in the olden time. He strives to master political question more zealously and breaks fewer heads.

The New Calcutta. Mr. Greer's Report on the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1902-1903 is perhaps one of the most interesting that has ever been published. Much useful work has been accomplished during the period which the report covers by the Commissioners whose term of office expired on March, 31st 1903. The difficulties which surrounded the Suburban Drainage Scheme have been overcome, the claims of the various contractors in connection with the so-called Invalid Contracts have been settled and paid, the various projects comprising the scheme have received the sanction of the Corporation and of the Government of Bengal, and work is in progress at several points under eight separate contracts. This is regarded as a matter for special gratification, as the cessation of operations involved, amongst other objections, the postponement of the completion of the sewer system throughout the ill-drained tracts of the southern suburbs. The conversion of the intermittent water-supply into a continuous supply is being carried out on the lines recommended by Messrs. Buckley and Silk whose report was adopted by the Corporation in May, 1902 The system has been extended to an area in the north of the city including a population of 126,000. The progress, however, has not been altogether satisfactory, and the Corporation have decided to materially strengthen the staff engaged in the work and to employ an expert from England. The District system, introduced in the previous year, has given satisfaction. An improvement is noticeable in the work of the reorganised departments, the excellent results achieved in the Collection Department being particularly noticeable. The need for coercive measures in the realisation of rates and taxes is decreasing. The state of the Municipal Market, Slaughter-house, and Dhobie-khana has much improved under the care of an able and energetic sub-committee. Considerable improvement may be expected in the working of the Conservancy Department on the completion of the two new Gowkhanas which are being erected, as, on their completion, each district will possess a separate Gowkhana with a supply of animals and carts. Useful experiments are being made with mooram and tar as bindage for roads, and with wood for the pavement of highways and pathways. A great improvement has been effected in the Commercial area by a large increase in the number of street lamps and in the pavement of foot-paths, the expense being largely met by the Government The increasing interest which individual Commissioners have taken in the details of the work of the Corporation, both in office and out of doors, is a most satisfactory feature in the annals of the year, and has borne fruit in improvements in many directions. The first storey of the new Municipal Office building is almost complete, and the work should be finished within the stipulated period. Mr. Steevens, who had been appointed to supervise the work of construction, held office for two months and resigned, Mr. J. A. Price, a retired Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, Bengal, being appointed in his place. A large area of land, measuring about 200 biggahs has been acquired for a new City Cemetery, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation and on the recommendation of a special committee. Mr. Greer's in concluding his report, remarks:—"No falling off has taken place in the number and virulence of critics, and it is often difficult to distinguish between well-wishers and those who fain would see in some fault in the administration a justification of their evil prophecies. The Commissioners and the staff do not claim to have worked miracles during the past three years, but they can look back on a period of marked progress, and confidently leave the results of their labours to the judgment of honest public opinion."

Education in Mysore. Education in Mysore has been retarded and hampered by plague quite as seriously as in other parts of India. In 1902 the number of educational institutions in the State declined by no less than 78, and there was a fall in the total school population of 4,790. This is particularly unsatisfactory, because when the last report was issued there was every reason to hope that an era of improvement had commenced. However, the unsatisfactory aspect of the present record is in no way attributable to the administration of public instruction in the State. Nearly eleven and a half lakhs of rupees were spent during the year by the Education Department—a sufficient indication of the desire which prevails to maintain the standard of instruction, and it is noticeable that although there was a considerable decline in the statistics, this amount exceeded the expenditure of the previous twelve months by half a lakh. Nearly three quarters of the total sum was expended on tuition, pure and simple, so that a high standard should be maintained amongst the teaching establishments of the various public institutions of the State. The results, gained in respect of University and College education do not appear to be particularly brilliant, the percentage of successes being apparently much lower than the average in India. The Government resolution on the report alludes with regret to the State of the Industrial School at Mysore. This institution, it appears, has long been the object of solicitous admonition on the part of the educational authorities. There appears, however, to be little improvement, and the report still regards both the results and the system as unsatisfactory. The matter is now occupying the attention of the Inspector-General, and it is to be hoped that the next report will contain a more satisfactory record. It seems a pity that such an institution, which is of admittedly great importance in the State, should be allowed to fall on evil times through neglect, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts which are now being made in other towns of the State to bring about a proper system of industrial instruction will meet with better success. A fairly large sum is devoted to scholarships for industrial students, and this should prove a sufficient incentive to the students, at any rate, to enter into their labours assiduously and enthusiastically. The population generally, and especially the educated classes, betray a satisfactory interest in the cause of education; Government are giving due attention to the subject, and with the decline of plague, and the removal of similarly disturbing features, it may be presumed that future reports will wear a more satisfactory aspect.

Naval Officers at Fancy Dress Balls. Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines are very much exercised in mind over a notice which has been given by the Admiralty prohibiting their appearance at fancy dress balls in uniform. Uniform, however, in this connection, is defined as "the dress prescribed by the regulations in force," and there should be nothing to prevent officers wearing on such occasions uniform of obsolete pattern, which may be correctly described as fancy dress. It is not clear what led to the issue of such an order, but if it has the effect of reducing the number of officers, who now appear on these occasions in a travesty of "the dress prescribed by the regulations in force," it should have a good effect. On the other hand, officers who have antiquarian tastes and appear in the naval costume of by-gone ages must not be disappointed if their efforts pass without general recognition. Take the dress, for example, which the late William IV. prescribed for his midshipman in the "Andromeda" towards the end of the eighteenth century. In Sir Vesey Hamilton's "Letters and Papers of Sir Thomas Byam Martin" recently published, the following description of the dress is given:—"Only conceive," says Byam Martin, "a midshipman with white breeches so tight as to appear to be sewn upon the limbs, yellow-topped hunting boots, pulled close up and strapped with a buckle round the knee. To this let the imagination of the reader extend to a pigtail of huge dimensions dangling beneath an immense square, gold-laced, cocked hat, the tail thickened by introducing between the hair a leather thing of the shape of a large carrot, and this ribboned over had a most formidable appearance. But to complete the head dress the side hair was allowed to grow to a great length, and being frizzed down and well stuck with powder and pomatum, terminated in a large curl, leaving just room for it to work clear of the shoulder, Add to this a sword about two-thirds the length of the little body that wore it, and I think I bring to recollection myself in all the pride and pomp of a man thirteen years old and about 4 feet 10 inches high." But we venture to doubt whether any body wearing this costume would be recognised as a midshipman without some explanation.

As at present arranged, the steamers Clive and Canning sail from Bombay next Thursday with four sections of Field Hospitals and a wing of the 27th Punjab Infantry aboard. The steamer Hardinge sails from Bombay on Friday with the remainder of the 27th Punjab Infantry, and the steamer Sofala sails from Bombay on Saturday with two companies of the Native Mounted Infantry, all for Somaliland.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dhoka Railway for the week ending 9th May amounted to Rs. 1,495, and the total earnings from 21st February to 9th May were Rs. 7,208.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th May amounted to Rs. 3,736, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 414. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th May were Rs. 54,661, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,121.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th May amounted to Rs. 18,553, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,507. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th May were Rs. 4,43,741, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 42,078.

The question of extending the Punjab Land Alienation Act to the North-West Frontier Province has been engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner, who considers it inadvisable to force legislation on people who are unwilling or unable to appreciate its advantages which do not appear to be unqualified in all districts. He is therefore disposed to maintain the status quo in Peshawar and Kohat, and to recommend the application of the Act to Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Salon Prospectus issued by the Photographic Society of India indicates that the apathy and indifference of the members with regard to the proposal made for taking more convenient club rooms which has led to the abandonment of the idea, has not crushed out the enterprising spirit of the committee. Two gold medals, four silver medals and two bronze medals are offered for work by members of the Society and to ensure a collection of recently taken photographs being shown, only work done since 1902 be eligible for competition. As an exhibition it might be an advantage to have some of the best work of the members irrespective of the date it was executed, and we would suggest the encouragement of members to contribute to the salon of work not for competition.

Sir Eyre Massey Shaw's name came up in a notable manner at the inquest at Eton, as having visited the college and condemned barred windows fifteen years ago. In a timely interview with the "Daily Telegraph" Sir Eyre brings to bear, as usual, all his long experience as chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and his views should be disseminated and enforced throughout all seminaries and institutions in the kingdom. Barriers, said Sir Eyre after speaking of burglary prevention, barriers work both ways, and under circumstances not difficult to conceive they may cause terrible loss of life. This question periodically arises, and of late years a more liberal and practical consideration of it has led to a corresponding relaxation of certain rigid enactments in schools, prisons, lunatic asylums and other premises in which large numbers of persons are crowded together under the control of a responsible authority; but many still remain which would certainly involve a fearful sacrifice of life in case of fire.

IN THE IRISH WILDERNESS.

A DEPOPULATED COUNTRY.

The forsaking of Ireland by her people is a thing sad enough to read about in census returns and emigration statistics; sadder still to see from the deck of an outward-bound Cunard liner in Queenstown Harbour as the tenders come alongside crowded with hundreds and hundreds of the sons and daughters of the soil, healthy, active, and in the very flower of early manhood and womanhood; saddest of all to mark in the fair and smiling wildernesses of Ireland itself. Travelling by the Midland Great Western Railway from Dublin, says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," you take your ticket at a stately and costly pile of massive stone buildings which reminds one of Euston Square in its fashion of opulent dignity. I know nothing of the figures, but I should imagine that upon the masonry of the Broadstone station and its offices was spent a far larger sum of money than upon the corresponding features of any railway station in Manchester. But the date graven in the stone front is significant. It reminds you that the station was built some fifty years ago. Fifty years ago! Ah, yes; there were 50 per cent. more people in Ireland then than there are now, and the men who planned the station, before the Famine, no doubt calculated that to-day the population of Ireland would be at least thirteen millions. From 1801 to 1845 it had increased by 60 per cent.; another 60 per cent. increase in the next half-century would have made it 13,000,000, or three times as large as it is now. And since this costly railway, with its costly stations, has to extract its slender dividends from a steadily vanishing population, no wonder that you pay dearly for your ticket; no wonder that the few remaining farmers and traders along the line groan under the burden of its freight charges. The depopulation of the country has made any general reduction of the fares and rates on the railways financially impossible, whilst the maintenance of these railway charges has made it almost equally difficult for the people to stay in the country—cause and effect acting and reacting upon one another in a vicious circle.

Westward along this railway you may travel across Ireland as far as Galway without passing more than two towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants; these two are Mullinger and Athlone. That fact would not speak to eloquently of depopulation if there were many thriving villages, but along the whole line there are only three more which can muster a thousand people apiece—namely, Maynooth, Moate, and Ballinasloe. And they are not thriving. Towns and villages alike are inhabited by a population of which but a very tiny fraction is engaged in any productive industry. They are crowded with retail shops and licensed houses; the long continued fall of wholesale prices has enabled the shopkeeping class to snatch a profit during the slower fall of retail prices, but while the shopkeepers have multiplied their peasant customers have been departing, until the shopkeepers have been left with only one another to live upon. The outlook is so gloomy that the question "Ah, what's the use?"—a painfully common question in Ireland—fairly represents the attitude of these country towns towards any new enterprise. "Ah, what's the use?" Even villages, however, might be spared if the country were dotted with frequent hamlets and with the homes of peasants living upon the land. But no; these, too, are so infrequent that the land for the most part may almost be described as a wilderness.

But, it may be urged, you cannot expect to find a dense population upon the great central bog of Ireland. Come, then, along the branch line which runs north-west-ward to Navan, in the heart of the country Meath, within easy reach of Dublin and Drogheda—a district containing much of the richest and best land in all Ireland. And what shall we find here? Green pastures and still waters; still waters and green pastures for mile after mile; every ten miles or so a dying village of a few score houses, and between the villages hardly a human dwelling, save here and there a herdsman's cabin and the secluded home of some great landlord. Over mile after mile of this rich land the eye may search in vain for a patch of tillage. There are only cattle, and there are cattle everywhere—store cattle brought down in their hundreds and thousands, lean and hungry, from the poor lands and country fairs of the West, and now turned out upon these rich grass lands to fatten for the English markets. These are the tenants of the best land in Ireland, these placid four-footed people, who walk peacefully in the meadows, whose highest service to mankind is the addition of 140, or it may be 150, pounds of beef apiece to their live weight during the summer months. They have dispossessed and driven out the tillers of the soil more effectually than an army with bayonets. Their hoofs beat softly over the foundations of many a demolished homestead and farmstead, and gradually tread out the last faint traces of the furrow which some now mature American ploughed in his lusty youth. Everywhere spreads the green carpet—deep, soft, and silent,—cropped and enriched year after year by sheep and oxen.

Nothing is more impressive than the silence of these pasture lands. You may listen at any hour of the day for the faintest sound of human life and you may hear none, not even the distant noise of a train, the grinding of a cart wheel, the ring of a hammer, the blow of a woodcutter's axe, the whistling of a tune, the cries of children at play, the jingle of harness or the beat of a horse's shoes upon the road—nothing but the birds calling and singing in the trees and hedgerows. The people have gone; there is no human activity—nothing is being done at all except in the fields, where the stolid beasts pace their soft carpet and crop the young grass, and ruminate, and gaze, and grow fat. Ah, but I had almost forgotten it—there is something more. Hidden somewhere under a hedge, almost more inert than the oxen themselves, you shall find, if you look very closely, here and there a man. Dozing, dreaming, loafing, he is less active than the cattle themselves, because whilst they have to grow fat he has only to watch them growing fat. One beast, or in some rare cases two beasts, to the acre; four hundred acres of cattle pasture to the care of one herdsman—you may compute in this way the population of the wilderness. The stagnation, the physical and mental stagnation, in these great cattle pastures is well-nigh indescribable. The talk (where there is any) is not about good farming or bad farming, of seeds or manures, or implements, or the best time for sowing, or the state of the crops—topics which would argue some activity of the wits. No; it is of things altogether beyond the immediate sphere of human influence—of the price of "stores" at Ballinasloe fair, of the weather, of good land, and of bad land. Surely it is true that "who tends dull oxen must himself be dull"; true also that not even the richest land can afford at once pasture for store cattle and the means of subsistence for a peasant population.

The Sub-Marine Miners, under Lieutenant Hogg, R. E., have had a busy time this week going over the wrecks of the Calcutta and Deepdale. The latter vessel is exceedingly difficult to destroy, as fast as one lot of engines are cleared another lot appear the next day and have to be cut off. Captain Petley, the Deputy Conservator, with a staff of surveyors is on the spot daily, but on enquiry at his office on Saturday evening he stated it was a long and tedious business.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th June, was 351, against 350 and 393 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 41. There were 45 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 52 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were 15 deaths from plague, against 11 and 52 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 18 respectively against 107 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was [illegible] per mille per annum, against 26·2, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL EGERTON'S APPOINTMENT.

AN APPROACHING FIGHT.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The appointment of General Egerton to the command of the forces in Somaliland is universally approved, and indicates that much more elaborate operations in that quarter will follow.

Generals Manning and Cobbe with 1,200 men are making their way to Bohotle, and are now approaching Damot whose garrison is unable to move owing to the proximity and strength of the Mullah.

An engagement is expected.

It has now been arranged that the 27th Punjab Infantry and other troops, under orders for Somaliland, will leave from Bombay. The R. I. M. S. Canning conveys the 27th Punjab Infantry with proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The Clive takes four sections of the Field Hospitals from Allahabad and Bangalore. The Hardinge carries Headquarters, 27th Punjab Infantry horses, and baggage of general Egerton and staff. The transport Sofala will take two companies of Native Mounted Infantry from Poona and Umballa. In addition to the seven vessels already taken the Government has chartered the steamer Tara, belonging to the B. I. S N. Company, which is expected in Bombay from Rangoon on the 30th instant. She will convey two companies of British Mounted Infantry from Bangalore and Fatehgarh. The dates of sailing the above vessels are not yet fixed. The transport Sofala, which conveyed the Abbotabad Mountain Battery from Aden to Karachi, is expected here on the 26th instant. General Egerton and his staff leave by mail steamer on Saturday next for Aden. The transport Urlana, Captain W. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Karachi, and the transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, will sail to-day for the same port, where both the vessels will embark camels for conveyance to Berbera.

THE TEA DUTY.

PROPOSAL FOR REDUCTION.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The House of Commons went into Committee on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Channing moved an amendment to make the duty on tea fourpence. He declared the extra twopence had resulted in a marked diminution of the imports and increase in prices.

Mr. Ritchie refused to accept the amendment.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

During the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Channing's amendment Mr. Ritchie pointed out that though the duty on tea had been increased twopence that owing to over production and other causes the wholesale price had only increased one halfpenny.

The amendment was rejected by 154 against 92 and the clause was adopted.

PURSUIT OF THE EMIR OF SOKOTO.

BRITISH FORCE BEATEN BACK.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said that in reference to the revolt raised by the Emir of Sokoto on the 20th March, and the subsequent attack made on him by a British detachment, the detachment in question consisted of 130 men, and pursued the Emir after the fall of Sokoto and attacked him at the walled town of Durmi 400 miles from Sokoto.

The attack, however, failed owing to the lack of Artillery, but the enemy lost heavily.

The detachment retired unopposed to Bautshi to which place reinforcements have been sent.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

A NEW AGREEMENT.

ALLOTMENT OF STOCK.

According to Brussels telegrams the French and German Bagdad Railway syndicates, with the support of their Governments, have concluded a new agreement dividing the Directorate equally between them and allotting to each 40 per cent. of the original stock. The rest is left to Austria Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

The Eregli section will be begun immediately.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

QUESTION OF COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 23

It is understood that the permanent commission established by the Sugar Convention sitting at Brussels has decided that the Austro-Hungarian sugar regime is contrary to the Convention, and that countervailing duties are also justified against Denmark, Japan, and Russia.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

CABINET INQUIRY BEGUN.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said it would be no advantage to institute a parliamentary enquiry into the fiscal system during the present session, and he declined to promise to disclose any information during the Cabinet enquiry which had begun.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The French Chamber of Deputies has approved the Commercial Conventions with Great Britain relating to Seychelles, Ceylon, British India, the East African, Central African, and Uganda Protectorates.

NEW KING OF SERVIA.

ON THE WAY TO BELGRADE.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch left Geneva for Belgrade last evening.

CHARGES OF ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

A REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

At the High Court to-day Justices Rampini and Handley delivered a lengthy judgment in the case of Alexander Rose, Manager of the Doloo Tea Garden, Assam. Rose was tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar, with the assistants of the jury, on charges of assault and wrongful confinement in respect of a time expired cooly, named Sib Pershad. The jury by a majority of three to two acquitted Rose, but the Deputy Commissioner disagreeing with the verdict thought it necessary for the ends of justice to refer the case to the High Court. Their Lordships did not think that the evidence against Rose was sufficiently direct or reliable to justify this over-riding verdict of the jury, and accordingly acquitted him.

DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTIONS.

MERIT BEFORE SENIORITY.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The Government of India have called for reports from the various departments on the subject of the practicability of abolishing progressive salaries in subordinate appointments generally, and of substituting a regular succession of grades on fixed pay to give a fair flow of promotion and enable merit to take precedence of seniority. Progressive salaries would continue in such appointments as those of head clerks, where openings for promotion are small.

THE TESTING OF RIFLES.

MAJOR BIRCH'S APPARATUS.

The value of Major Birch's apparatus for testing the laying of rifles and carbines has been acknowledged by the Government of India by the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 500 to the inventor.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS IN DELHI.

A NEW ORDER.

Steps are being taken to carry into effect the recommendations of General Barrows and other Committees for the preservation of buildings of historic interest in Delhi and Agra Forts. In the case of Delhi the buildings will now be handed over to the Director-General of Archæology for restoration and maintenance, accommodation being provided elsewhere at a cost of Rs. 45,000 for the officers and troops now occupying them. In that of Agra, the unsightly casements and other modern additions will be taken down, and the explosives stored in some of the more interesting buildings will be removed.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AND THE LAND BILL.

DISSATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT TREATMENT.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 22nd June, says :—It is rumoured that Sir Antony Macdonnell is dissatisfied with the Government's treatment of the Irish Land Bill and that his resignation is possible.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

DEPOSITION OF KHARPADE

POONA, JUNE 23.

The Tilak Commission commenced its work before Mr. Ardesir Chinoy, Small Cause Court Judge of Amraoti, yesterday. Messrs. Strangman and Bhide appeared for the prosecution, and Messars. Kelkar, Augul, Karandikar, Kelkar, and Abdul Kadir for the defence. Mr. Tilak was present in court which was crowded. Mr. Kharpade was first examined. Witness said he knew Bala Maharaj since 19 3. Witness's relations with Tai Maharaj were satisfactory, and he treated her as a younger member of the family. She often consulted him and followed his advice. There was no purdah between her and witness. Nagpurkar was a servant of the Trustees, and the death of a posthumous son did not alter the trustees' position. Tai Maharaj's statement, that witness told her that contrary was the case, was false. Tai Maharaj had falsely stated that she never thought of another adoption except that of Bala Maharaj. On the contrary she disapproved of Bala Maharaj. Witness declined to give his son in adoption, and Nana Maharaj's third son was thought of in 1899, but was rejected next year. Witness always held that no time should be allowed to elapse between the selection and the adoption of a boy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Estimates amounting roughly to one and a half lakhs of rupees been have approved by the Government of India for improving the sanitation of the Ahmednagar Cantonment. The question of allotment of funds will be considered later.

Lieutenant-Colonel Welchman has been granted an extension of the Command of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to July 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson resides outside India on vacation of the Command of the 13th Madras Infantry.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING.

A FAST CANADIAN SERVICE—ONLY TWO TENDERS RECEIVED.

LONDON, June 8th.—Three months ago the Canadian Government called for tenders stating the amount of subsidy required for the establishment of a fast British-owned Atlantic service, the vessels to have a speed of from 18 to 20 knots, and not to call at any foreign ports.

Only two tenders have been received, viz., from the Dominion Line and the Allan Line. The Dominion Line proposed a fortnightly service, with alternate speeds of 21 knots and 16 knots, the annual subsidy required being £200,000, with sea and postal freights.

The Allan Line offered a similar service for a subsidy of £300,000.

The Canadian-Pacific Railway Company declined to tender, preferring an all-the-year service of 20 knots.

A strong feeling exists in Canada against the contract being let to any service controlled by the Morgan Syndicate.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ATTITUDE OF TRADE UNIONISTS—WILL A FOOD TAX RAISE WAGES?

London, June 8th.—Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to a correspondent, stated that he did not attach excessive importance to the attitude of the trade union leaders on the question of preferential trade, because they were strong radical partisans, whose opinions were not necessarily shared by the workers generally nor even by the trade unionists' connection.

Preferential tariffs represented commercial fair play and he was confident that the workers would not submit to dictation even from the most trusted trade unionist leaders. In many cases the duty on corn would be paid by the exporters. Whether the duty would raise the cost of living would depend to the extent to which competition prevailed among the exporting countries. Even if the price of food were raised wages would be raised in greater proportion, and in this connection he instanced the cases of the United States and Germany. If when negotiating with foreign countries we were able to bargain on equal terms the duties now imposed would be generally reduced, and the foreigner would be a competitor in the markets, bringing us nearer to real free trade.

He was confident that the revision of the import duties would secure a large scheme of pensions, for the 30 well-conducted and proved British possessions were capable of rapidly increasing the food supplies.

If his scheme would bring ruin and starvation, how could they account for the fact that the increase of exports and wages and the general prosperity during the last 20 years of the United States and Germany had been greater than that of the United Kingdom, which was the only country enjoying unrestricted free imports?

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to a correspondent recently, admitted that his statement in 1881, that a tax on food meant a decline in wages, was erroneous.

CHINA AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

REMONSTRANCE BY RUSSIA.

London, June 7.—Russia threatens to call China to account unless she fulfils the pledge given by Prince Ching, President of the Chinese Foreign Office, not to employ foreigners in connection with the naval and military administration of Northern China. It is alleged that many Japanese are being employed.

CZAR'S VISIT TO ITALY.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALISTS.

London, June 7.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Margari, a member of the Socialist Party referred to the approaching visit to Rome of the Czar of Russia. He said that the European Sovereigns who had recently visited Rome had been received by the Socialists without any hostile demonstration, because they were tied by the constitutional rules of their respective countries; but it was different in the case of the Czar, who had not given a constitution to his people.

VOLUNTEER FORCES.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

London, June 7th.—The strength of the volunteer forces on January 1st, was 250,990. There was a shortage of 1,895 officers.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

London, June 7th.—Owing to the opening of the Assouan reservoir in Egypt the summer water supply from the Nile has doubled. As the cotton, sugar, and cane crops depend on the Nile supply the importance of the conservation of water at Assouan cannot be overestimated.

CAUSE OF THE MARSEILLES COLLISION.

CAPTAIN'S INEFFICIENCY.

London, June 8.—A seafaring man, who was a passenger in the "Liban," attributes the collision to the captain of the "Liban" inefficiency. The weather was calm, but there was only time to lower one boat.

THE COLONIES AND THE BOER WAR.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

London, June 8.—The "Daily Mail" states that the War Office is presenting to the headquarters of each colonial contingent a flag, on which will be inscribed the engagements in which the contingent fought in South Africa. Altogether 108 flags will be presented. Where the contingents have been disbanded the flag will be placed in a public building.

GIGANTIC COMBINE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO DOMINATE MARKET RATES AND WAGES.

London, June 8.—A number of South African financial magnates are arranging a gigantic combine to control the commerce industries, and mines in South Africa, and to dominate market rates and wages.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

THE "ITALIA IRREDENTA" AGITATION.

London, June 8.—The "Italia Irredenta" agitation, which has for its object the restoration by Austria of Trent, Trieste, and other towns, has been revived in Italy. Many students at the Bologna University marched through the streets singing songs advocating the annexation of the towns mentioned. They tried to attack the Austrian Consulate at Bologna, but encountered the Bersaglieri (regiments of cavalry). Many of the students were wounded, and a number were arrested.

A RUSSIAN ROAD TO THE KOREAN FRONTIER.

London, June 8th.—The Russians have constructed a road from Liaoyung, in Manchuria, to Yalu, on the frontier of Korea, suitable for the moving of Artillery. They are also surveying with the view, of building a railway.

AMERICAN FLEET STRENGTHENED.

London, June 8th.—The American fleet in Chinese waters has been much strengthened owing to the report of the Admiral that the internal situation is grave.

FLOOD AND FIRE IN AMERICA.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, June 7th.—As the result of a cloudburst, a dam at Spartanburg, a small town in South Carolina, has been swept away.

The surrounding country is flooded, and the cotton mills have been wrecked, the damage being estimated at two million dollars.

In Pancelot, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, every building was wrecked and many people were drowned.

London, June 8th.—Fifty operatives were drowned at Spartanburg.

London, June 8th.—A Reuter's cable message states that 200,000 acres of fertile land, used for farming purposes, within a radius of 25 miles of St. Louis, are flooded, and that 25,000 people are homeless. The grain elevators are surrounded and flooded, and only the tops of the houses are visible.

Martial law has been proclaimed, and orders have been given for all looters to be shot.

London, June 7th.—The forest fires are still raging in the North Atlantic States, and now extend southwards as far as Washington.

The smoke is observed 600 miles out at sea, and has affected navigation at Baltimore. Messrs. William Rockefeller, Prayn, and other millionaires have sent 3,000 men to fight the flames in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State.

Hundreds of farmers are fleeing for their lives. The villages of Sherman and Crystal Lake, in the State of Maine, have been destroyed, and 1,000 people are homeless.

London, June 8th.—Rain has checked the fires in the United States. The damage done by the flames is estimated at £20,000,000.

London, June 8th.—Six thousand men are engaged in fighting the flames in Canada, but their efforts are being attended with small success. Seven towns have been destroyed, the largest being Hopewell, in New Brunswick, which has a population of about 2,000. The damage so far done in Canada is estimated at £5,000,000. Prayers for rain are general.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

Alexander Mr J S
Arbuthnot Major J
Arnott Lieut R
Bartholmew Mr C P
Barnard Mr and Mrs
Benny Lieut A J M
Blyth Mr and Mrs
Bodington Mr C H
Bourne Capt F D
Browning Mr and Mrs C H
Branson Mr W
Bonnand Mr A
Carlton Mr M B
Chersale Mr C H
Connor Mr J C
Cosserat Mr W P and Mrs and child
Dalgado Mr P
Deakin Mr J B
Deakin Mr G B
Eakes Major
Elkington Major J G
Fraser Major F and Mrs
Gowit Major J
Haggar Major N
Hartley Mr
Head Lieut M R
Henning Miss C E
Hollins Lieut C E
Izengar Mrs R
Kennedy Capt A
Kealy Lieut P H
Kirk Miss D
Lamb Miss L B
Lind Lieut A G
Lind Lieut A J
Livingstone-Learmouth Lt W
Margon Mr P L
MacJohn Mr J
Marker M Jamsetjee
Mendham Mr
Maskery Mr A J
Novie Major E W M
Oxlade Mr H J
Probyn Mr S C
Parkin Mr W A B
Pettit Mr N H
Partridge Mr B C
Prike Mr T B
Ross Lieut W R
Ramsay Lieut N
Rae Lieut M E
Steen Miss
Stewart Mr A
Smart Miss
Smith Mr J B C
Smith Lieut-Col K
Saltie Mr A R
Tait Mr
Treganovan Mr W H
Turner Rev C A Kirby
Whaley Mr S J
Whitling Lieut E
Wood Lieut J C
Walker Mrs
Warner Mr A G
Yeoman Mr A B

THE ASIATIC PERIL.

UNDER the heading, "The Asiatic Peril," the "Bulletin de Renseignements Coloniaux" has the following :—"In British India, notably in Bombay, the great factory industry created by the British is passing by degrees into the hands of natives who have profited so well by the teaching of their conquerors that they are edging them out progressively from all the larger concerns. In this way the greater number of the two hundred cotton spinning and weaving mills started by the English in Bombay, writes a correspondent in that town to the "Bulletin," belong now to Parsis, to Mahomedans, to Jews, and Hindus, who own all the capital in these enterprises, direct them commercially, and control the labour. Another letter gives a picturesque description of the workmen entering one of these factories in the morning, and shows the peril with which this development of the industry of the further East threatens Europe.

"I arrived at the Sassoon Silk Mill just as the hands were arriving, the women gracefully draped in their saris; their arms, wrists, ankles loaded with silver and brass rings, with ornaments in noses and ears, in their hair and even on their toes; the men elegant, with fine figures, clothed in fine pink or white muslin, affording a very different sight from that of a similar scene in Europe where factory life so often stamps with its fatal mark poor humanity, taking from such a procession all the grace that we see here.

"In India the proletariat, saved from cold, free from alcoholism, and content with their lot, have but one evil to fear, hunger, which attacks the country people cruelly when the rains fail, but which naturally spares the population of such a town as Bombay.

"About twelve hundred entered the factory-yard, and gave their names as they passed to a Superintendent. There were 800 men and 400 women, nearly all young, pretty, and contented looking. They looked more as if they were entering a theatre than a factory, and yet the hands had just been having three days' holiday in honour of one of their feasts, which they celebrated to an accompaniment of tom-toms, crackers, flowers, and illuminations, &c., and the resumption of toil might justly, under the circumstances, have appeared harder and a temptation to absent themselves would have been excusable.

"The men who attend to the looms get twenty rupees a month but all the other employes occupied in spinning, dyeing, making packing-boxes, and similar work only earn ten. As for the women they get from six to seven rupees a month.

"The men are all Bombay Hindus recruited and trained on the spot, but the women are Mussulmans, and come mostly from Surat.

"The factory is driven by a compound steam engine, of 180 horse-power, the looms, spindles, and the machine bear the best English trade marks.

"Three sorts of silk are manufactured, one a mixture of silk and cotton with the silk on one side, another with the warp and woof, respectively, of pure silk and a tissue resembling silk, and a third pure silk. This latter kind competes with the European article, and specially with Lyons silk. I confess I was astonished at the richness and fineness of these textures as well as at the taste and infinite variety of the patterns, both as regards decoration and the choice of colours. The factory sends to Bengal, Burmah, Cashmere, Afghanistan, and fulfils orders for Germany, Austria, and even England.

"Without going as far as M. D'Estournelles does, it is impossible not to feel that there is some truth at the bottom of the Asiatic Peril. In many branches of industry, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus will succeed in beating us with the very arms which we have given them. The best advantage we can draw from this evolution which is going on, and which will arrive in spite of us, is to acquire as much interest as possible in these new enterprises, and to reap some of the benefits ourselves."

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

A match in this League was played last evening on the Cooperage between the Staffords B. Team and the Bombay Rovers. In the first half the Soldiers had much the better of the exchanges. Their forwards combined well; and notwithstanding good play on the part of the Rovers full-backs and goal-keeper put on two goals to their opponents' none. In the second half the Soldiers again pressed and scored again, eventually running out winners by three goals to nil.

THE BARODA MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Baroda Marriage Bill has evoked much hostile criticism in the Native Press; and that is my excuse for seeking your columns to make a few observations as regards this controversy.

It has been often urged by the Vernacular Press that the leaders of the Social Reform Movement should rather try to put a stop to child-marriages than go on preaching the anti-Shastric dogma about widow-marriage. But now that an enlightened prince has come forward to extend his helping hand to the cause of innocent boys and girls, this self-same section of the Native Press has assumed a notoriously hostile attitude towards his efforts. One cannot easily imagine why some of our editors who are such extreme Radicals in Congress Politics should be such perverse opponents of Social Reform. Whatever the reasons of this inconsistency, it is clear that the comments they have been making on this Bill in particulars are not quite logical or relevant. The two of their chief arguments are: (1) that the Hindu Shastras look upon late-marriages as almost a crime: and (2) that the State has no right to interfere with the social and domestic concerns of the people.

With regard to the first point, it is difficult to see why we should progress only on Shastric lines. What is desirable is good in spite of the Shastras; and the fact that marriages at an advanced age are more desirable, is even acknowledged by the critics of the Bill. But what are generally called the Shastras are a mess of incoherent and inconsistent commands. Arguments can be found in them both for and against a particular custom, so that it is both sanctioned and forbidden at the same time and by the same authority. Hence if the critics have been able to quote a sloka or two in favour of infant-marriages a number of authorities can be quoted against them. And so it will be foolish on our part to persist to be blind to the new light shed on us by Western Science and to continue to place slavish confidence and faith in books which are mutually destructive and which were really speaking authoritative for their times only.

With regard to the statement that the State cannot legitimately interfere with the social freedom of the community, it will only do to point out the conditions under which that rule is to be observed. Every individual and every body of individuals has certainly the right to do as it pleases with its own concerns, "so long as it does not encroach upon the rights and interests of others." But when the parents marry their children at a tender age and when the society requires it, both the parents and the society are almost criminally guilty of encroaching upon the rights of helpless children; and it is but reasonable that the State should come forward to protect their interests and prevent them from being victims of life-long misery. The British Government followed and accepted this principle when by Acts of Legislature they gave a death blow to Suttee and Infanticide, and when they enacted the Age of Consent Bill. His Highness the Gaekwar, therefore, is only carrying the British Policy to its legitimate consequences, and deserves the thanks of the entire Hindu community.

Much has been also said in support of the Bill; but so far as I have been able to observe two important considerations have been left out. (1) That the Bill will put an end to ill-assorted matches by giving the marrying parties, notably the husband, a voice in the transaction; for at the age of 18 the bridegroom will not readily consent to any and every whim of his parents. At present, the majority of our graduates are unhappy husbands. From my personal experience I can say that their lives are made up of a continual series of domestic sorrows and disappointments. They are victims to unequal matches, being wedded to women who take delight in witches, alchemy, breast beating and such other hideous superstitions of a corrupt Brahminism, and who, therefore, can scarce understand or sympathise with the noble ideas and aspirations which swell the youthful hearts of their husbands. The Baroda Bill will serve to remove this evil to a certain extent by raising the marriageable age and thus leaving a wider margin for Female Education.

(2.) That the Bill in question will serve as an example to the British Government which has up till now followed the policy of non-intervention with regard to infant marriages on the ground of their being sanctioned by the Hindu Scriptures. When the Bill becomes law in Baroda, and is readily obeyed by the people, the British rulers of India may think it wise to remove this evil from their own subjects; and if that venerable Champion of Hindu Reform, Behramji Malabari, live for a generation more—and we all piously hope him long life—he may succeed in inducing the Indian Legislature to put a similar law on their statute-book.

Now I will take the liberty of assuring his Highness that the people are not really averse to the Bill, and that the opposition to it is only confined to a small section of the public. I know of many castes wherein girls were formerly married at 9 or 11 years but wherein they are now married at 13 or 14. What is the case of this change? An educated man makes himself bold to marry his daughters at 14 or 15. It gives rise to public scandal, but after a time when through want of means or straitened circumstances other caste fellows follow suit, the scandal soon subsides, and thus partly by example and partly by necessity the age limit in certain castes has become tolerably high. It will, therefore, be seen that late marriages do give rise to public gossip for a time, but they are never the cause of social excommunication. That being the case the Baroda Bill should not be amended to meet the wishes of the most conservative section of the people. The ages fixed are not too high; and it will not be wise to lower them.

It is for the educated classes to give to the Bill their moral support and thus help the Gaekwar in his endeavours to better our social status; and in the name of the enlightened section of the Hindu community I beg to thank his Highness for his solicitude for our social welfare. But before I conclude I will draw the attention of his Highness to two most pernicious customs that obtain amongst us, and that require the help of the legislator to be eradicated—viz—breast-beating on public roads and dinner parties at the time of deaths. It requires no efforts to see that they are a disgrace to our nation which boasts of such an ancient civilization; but when the people themselves have not the moral courage to weed out these evils, the state as representing the people, has every right to step in.—Yours, &c.

M. H. K.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present: The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

The Trustees recorded the memorandum by the chairman on the housing of the poorer and working classes at Agripada, and sanctioned the Engineer's plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 83,433 for constructing eighty feet road from the Queen's Road to the Kalkadevi Road, and the forty feet road along the Kolbhat Lane. An application from Mr. Babaji Mahadoo for a temporary lease of a plot for a liquor-shop in Lohar Chawl Street was declined. The meeting was then adjourned.

FOLLOWING the trade of a stonemason is as dangerous as handling dynamite, was the remark of a medical man at the inquest on a man who had stonemason's disease of the lungs, brought on by breathing stone dust.

M. DELONCLE gave formal notice of a motion to include in the Budget a credit of 10,000 francs for the expedition projected by Dr. Jean Charcot for the relief of Dr. Otto Nordenskjold's Antarctic expedition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OUTPUT OF BRITISH IRON.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.

MEXICO'S CURRENCY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE question has often been raised as to what industry pursued in the British Islands is the greatest and the most truly indigenous. Agriculture, of course, is by far the most important individual interest up to the present time, and is likely to remain so in the future. But after agriculture the iron trade, in its various branches, does not make a bad second, and it is therefore not without significance, in view of the interest now being taken in the subject of a possible differential tariff, to note that the international movement of iron and steel, as affecting the question of a tariff, is one of much larger concern than is commonly supposed. The usual thing is to speak of iron and steel as if they embraced only the quantities and values of the products entered as such in the monthly and annual returns of imports and exports. As a matter of fact they range over a very much wider field. The total imports of iron and steel, as such, into the United Kingdom in 1902 is returned at rather under eight millions sterling. But when we add to this figure the imports of iron manufactures—hardware, cutlery, machinery, etc.—it is raised to over 17 millions sterling or fully twice as much of which nearly 5 millions take the form of machinery and millwork. Even more remarkable is the difference between the exports of iron and steel, as such, and the exports of iron and steel manufactures. The former for the year 1902 amounted to only £29,221,000, but the latter—including machinery and millwork, cutlery, and hardware—amounted to about 35 millions more, or, say, 64 millions in all. Here, then, we have a total value for imports and exports, of over 81 millions sterling belonging to the iron trade in its widest and most comprehensive sense. The only British industry that shows figures approaching these is that of cotton, of which our total exports in 1902 were about 65 3-4 millions, the value of our exports of woollen and worsted manufactures for the same year having been about 14 1-4 millions. Of course, this is not the only aspect under which such a comparison may suitably be made. The cotton trade can hardly be called indigenous in the same sense that the iron industry is so, for our cotton trade depends wholly on imported raw materials, while our iron trade is mainly based on indigenous materials, including coal and coke.

Something like a quarter of a century ago, the production of malleable or finished iron, not in England only, but throughout the world, began sensibly to decline as a result of the substitution of Bessemer steel for rail-making. The later growth of the open-hearth process has since then tended to accentuate the movement. Nevertheless, the output of finished iron in our own country continues to be material—more so than in most other countries. The total output of iron of this description in 1902, within the British Isles, is computed at about 900,000 tons, whereas in 1880 it was over 2 1-2 million tons, so that the process of substitution has proceeded a considerable way. What its course may be in the future is extremely doubtful. In most other countries, the finished iron trade is going to the wall quite as rapidly as in our own. Germany, for example, has witnessed within the last ten years a fall from 1 1-2 million to 781,000 tons, and the United States have relatively gone over entirely to steel. There are still, however, many uses to which finished iron is preferably applied.

There is no country that has proved so great a source of disappointment to British ironmasters up to the present time as China, and after China, Japan has probably failed to answer the reasonable expectations of the iron trade. The reason for this disappointment are of a two-fold character. In the first place, the home demands of neither country have been increased to the level that was looked for a few years ago, and this is more especially true of China, with its vast propulation of 350 to 400 millions. It was the custom some ten or fifteen years ago to base the future consumption of iron in China on the ascertained average per capita consumption of the United States, which is now little short of 400lbs. annually. Of course, if China came anywhere near this figure, its annual consumption of iron per head would be between 60 and 70 million tons, or, roundly, half as much again as the total annual consumption of iron throughout the world to-day. But as a matter of fact, the annual consumption of iron to-day in China is under a million tons, including both home output and imports, and the recent rate of increase hardly justifies the belief that it is likely to greatly exceed that figure for years to come, since the habits, arts, and industries of the people are not being to any material extent brought into accord with Western ideas. So far as Japan is concerned, the year 1902 saw the largest volume of iron exports from this country hitherto reached, but it was only 83,239 tons—against 65,035 tons in the previous year—a figure which cannot be regarded as important for a country recently awakened to the needs of civilisation, and with a population approaching 40 millions. In both Markets, British manufacturers have to compete against severe rivalry on the part of the United States, Germany, and Belgium while Russia has recently been making efforts to secure a share of the trade.

The extraordinary extent to which United States capital is being invested in Canadian enterprises is creating so much interest that a report by Mr. John L. Bittinger, the United States Consul at Montreal on the subject comes at a peculiarly opportune time. The Consul deals with a large number of enterprises which are backed by American capital. For instance, there is the Royal Bank of Canada, five thousand shares of which have been purchased at £50 per share by a syndicate of American capitalists. Another organisation of New York capitalists, will, according to Mr. Bittinger, take over properties aggregating 4,000 square miles in the interior of Newfoundland; the same persons already own enormous tracts in Nova Scotia, under the name of the United Lumber Company. A syndicate, whose headquarters are at Boston, has secured an option on an extensive coal property in Nova Scotia. The price is £20,000. These are only a few examples selected at random from the long list given in this report; it is a remarkable feature of the situation in North America, and not, we think, one that is altogether creditable to Great Britain. Of course, we readily admit that it is far better for American capital to be invested in Canada than for the country to wait for development. But where are the British capitalists?

Mexico is the most northerly of the American countries to engage in the growing of the coffee plant, and it might be questioned whether the game was worth the candle. According, however, to the Official Bulletin of the American Republics certain parts of the Republic are admirably adapted for coffee cultivation, and yield a quality which is equal to the best varieties of Arabia. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the elevation of some of the plantations is not much more than 500 ft., a favouring temperature is produced by the air currents, which sweep across the land from ocean to ocean reducing what would otherwise be too tropical heat. Equally good results are obtained from among the mountains and foothills of the States of Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Chiapas, which are the principal coffee-producing sections of the Republic, most of the northern part and much of the southern par. being unsuitable for such vegetation, is grown in the State of Michoacan, near the city of Urrapan. The berry is small, and dwarfed. It contains one seed only, but this is said to possess such a delicious flavour that it is supposed to have its own portion, and that of the missing seed as well. The variety chiefly cultivated is Coffea arabica, allied to the Mocha. The [illegible] species, similar to the Java, is second in quality, and it is thought that on the lowlands, near the coast, Liberian coffee would do well, as it is grown near the sea in its native habitat. An exceptionally favourable location for coffee growing is on the Tehuantepec Railway, 85 miles south of the Gulf Port of Cortzacoalcos, and bordered by rivers on each side. This estate is known as "La Puerta," and contains 40 000 acres. There are large estates in the State of Vera Cruz, being also devoted to this culture, which is being carried on with good results.

The stocks of copper in England and France at the end of May are stated in Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co's circular as 8,589 tons and including the shipments from Chili and Australia advised by mail and cable, the visible supply appears as 15,764 tons, as against 14,444 tons a fortnight earlier, and 15,998 tons on April 30. The really noteworthy feature is the decline in the price, G.M.B.'s and standard copper being quoted £59. 5s., as against £62. 5s. on May 15 and £60. 10s. at the end of April. The supplies from North America, though smaller than in the two preceding months, slightly exceed the average for the twelve months ending with May. Those from Spain and Portugal have been on a reduced scale compared with April, and are below the average: while those from the minor unenumerated sources were also comparatively small. The shipments from Chili and from Australia were, on what must be spoken of as a moderate scale. The total of the supplies for the month, 20,957 tons, is below the average for the past twelve months, but the deliveries, 20,891 tons fall short of the supplies by 76 tons and it must be pointed out that the figures do not include 300 tons, of standard copper shipped to America from Swansea and Liverpool warehouses. The figures, therefore, scarcely account for the fall in the standard quotation.

If things had not been dull for so long a period, the depression on the Stock Exchange this week would have been attributed to the holiday mood. The state of the markets now is mainly attributed to uncertainty as to what is going to happen in New York and the general weakness which prevails on the other side. Forced sales of good stock in Wall Street are taking place owing to the lack of ready money to meet liabilities. One favourable element is the outlook in the Money market, which suggests, says Mr. Duguid in the "Word," that during the next few months funds will be fairly plentiful and cheap, although not unhealthily so. The recent reduction in the Bank rate has not been followed by withdrawals of gold for the Continent; indeed, it has brought about little alteration in the position of the foreign exchanges, and it would not be surprising if the Bank directors decided to take the next step and establish the round 3 per cent. rate at an early date. The excellent holiday weather, giving good traffic returns, has had little effect on Home Railway Stock. Consols are down again closing 91 3 8 xdiv.

The "Daily Chronicle" bears that the Government of New South Wales is quietly endeavouring to place in the City another £1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bills with a four years' currency at the net price of 99 per cent. The operation is a debt-renewal one, there being £1,000,000 of 4 per cent. debentures issued in the end of 1874 falling due for repayment on the 1st of next month. At the price they are offered at the bills pay over 4 1-4 per cent. net. The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in the interim report for the half-year ended March 31, remark that the state of Eastern shipping business has deteriorated considerably. The condition of affairs caused by the long drought in Australia has been deplorable, and although the crops in India have been favourable the arrival of produce at the shipping ports has been restricted by the prevalence of plague. Freight receipts in connection with the Indian and Australian trades have therefore declined largely, and the trade between Bombay, China, and Japan has also suffered severely owing to the unsatisfactory markets in China. Owing to the state of trade and the fall in the silver exchange, freight earnings show a loss of over £90,000 compared with last year. Passenger traffic shows a moderate improvement. In view of the depression, it is satisfactory that the directors are able to declare interim dividends, not only of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, but of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock.

The American Inter-State Commerce (Railway) Commission has sustained, the New York "Commercial and financial Chronicle," remarks, a serious defeat in the United States Supreme Court. The question at issue was the construction of the long-and-short haul clause of the Inter-State Act, a point on which there have been many rulings by the Supreme Court in the past. The Commission is all the time asking for judicial powers, and insisting that its ruling ought to stand pending appeals. But its rulings are constantly found erroneous. The trouble is, we are told, "that all its investigations are undertaken with a prejudice against the railroads at the start." In the present instance the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled against the Commission. But the Commission was not convinced, and seriously presented a petition in that Court asking for a reargument on the ground that the Court had overlooked some of the facts in the case and that the Commission was really in the right and the Court in the wrong. The point at issue was whether the Louisville and Nashville in connection with the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Western of Alabama, could make a through rate from New Orleans to Atlanta lower than the rate from New Orleans to La Grange, a point 78 miles nearer to New Orleans than is Atlanta. Justice White, who wrote the opinion said that the record in the case established the fact that Atlanta is a point of competition which is reached not only through New Orleans but through other points throughout the country, and on this account the Court was obliged to find, in accordance with previous decisions, that there was no discrimination in charging a higher rate for a place on the line nearer the point from which the goods has been shipped than to the point of final destination. Justice White is reported as saying that previous decisions of the Court had established beyond question the right of railroads to make rate concession to cities situated like Atlanta in the matter of competition. The rate fixed from New Orleans to La Grange was the rate from New Orleans to Atlanta plus the rate from Atlanta to La Grange, and Justice White declares that in case of a refusal to allow the railroads to make a greater charge, to La Grange they could avoid any restriction of that kind by first shipping to Atlanta and charging the full rate and then reshipping to LaGrange and charging the local rate. Justice White said that "there was no earthly ground for the conclusion of the Commission that the rate was unreasonable."

The course of the trip on which the Mexican Minister of Finance is at present engaged will lead him to London, Paris and Berlin, as well as to places of importance elsewhere. It is known that the Minister's journey has intimate relation to the solution of Mexico's money problem, and before leaving for Europe he spent several days at New York, where he held conferences with many prominent American financiers. From statements then made by him it was evident that the immediate purpose of his tour—to arrange for the issue of new Mexican dollars to the amount of 100,000-000 dols.—had already been practically accomplished. The new dollar is to form a legal tender for all debts and accounts collectible in Mexico, and to be secured by a deposit of 25,000,000 dols. in gold. The present Mexican dollar, not receiving this Government support will have value as bullion only. It was given to be distinctly understood, however, that the ultimate purpose of the Mexican Government was not the establishment of a gold basis in Mexico, but rather of a fixed value of silver, so that merchants and manufacturers would no longer be subject to the annoyance and loss occasioned by such fluctuations as have lately occurred.

By Mr. Andrew Carnegie's order the Bank of the Netherlands, handed to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs a cheque for a million and a half dollars for the construction of the new Peace Palace at the Hague. It is the largest sum ever drawn in a cheque by the bank.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

MR. SITTARAM AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

POWERS OF THE TRUST.

The inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, were also present.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Mahadeo Ramchundra Natoo, Inspector in Water Works Department, Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was recently an Inspector of streets and buildings in A ward north. He was a past overseer of the Poona College of Science and worked at several places. He passed the overseer examination in 1874, and joined the Bombay Municipality in 1887. He was Inspector of A ward north for a few days in the month of April 1902, and then proceeded on leave for three months. He returned from leave on the 21st July 1902, and was on duty as Inspector of streets and buildings until 10th January 1903. During that period the Sittaram Building had been under his observation as a part of his duty. He visited the building every fortnight and sometimes every twelve days. Up to the time he left the construction of blocks A., B., C., and E. had been finished. As to block D, the ground floor and a half of the first floor had been completed. He had no occasion to find fault with the building at any time. Correcting himself witness said he remembered having made a complaint with regard to the walls of the water closets. They were not worked to Municipal requirements. With reference to that objection witness spoke to Mr. Sittaram and his mistry. Witness had had building experience before joining the Municipal services. He had served in Public Works Department at Nasik for about six years, and in that capacity he had to carry out work on new buildings. He could not say without calculation what size of beam would support what weight. He had not seen a house built by an architect in which the beams got smaller as floors went higher. That was not the correct way of building. He did not inspect the beams in A, B, and C blocks. He did not notice that as the beams went higher their size was reduced. If he had seen that he would have brought it to the notice of the Superintendent.

Mr. Nicholson: Why did you not look at the beams?—Because it was not necessary to do so. I had only generally to supervise whether the thickness of the walls are in accordance with the plans. I did not pay much attention to the beams, which were all right from outward appearance.

By Mr. Crawford: I did not consider it a part of my duty to examine the beams, I am acquainted with the provisions of the Building Bye-Laws.

Foreman: Do you not consider it a part of your duty under Rule 29 of the Building Bye-Laws to see if the material used is sound, of good quality, and properly put together?—The owner of the buildings is responsible for bad materials. If I had noticed that the materials were bad I would have taken action. When a breach of the Bye-laws is committed, it is the duty of the Superintendent to report it to the Commissioner. I have never in my duty as Inspector reported to my superior that any bad materials had been used in any building. I never saw bad materials used in any building. I have had occasion to see materials used in the construction of buildings in Marine Lines and Hornby Road. They were all good work and I never found fault with the materials.

By the Coroner:—In case I notice a breach of the landlord's duty to supply good materials, it is my duty to bring it to the notice of the Superintendent.

THE TENANT.

Mr. Otto Berlinger, of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer and Company, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he rented the first floor of the south portion of the Sittaram Building for his office about the end of April last. He rented it from Mr. Sittaram's manager from 1st June and paid a month's rent in advance. When he rented the place, he did not look at the upper floors, but the first floor was nearly complete. When he asked the manager when it would be complete he said it would be complete by the 15th May, when he (witness) was to commence removing his office. He commenced removing at noon on Saturday, the 30th May, after despatching the English mails. The room over the Windsor Bar was to be his private room. He had rented the whole floor, containing five rooms. In the private room he put his big office table, two cupboards, a safe, and some cases containing samples. The safe was put in a corner on Hornby Road side. Some of Mr. Sittaram's people told him to put it there. It was a light safe, to hold a cash box and some documents. It was a sort of a handy safe such as could be lifted easily by two men.

Did it depress the floor when it was put there?—I cannot say that. If I had noticed it I would not have stayed there for a moment longer.

Coroner: Did you notice the floor shaking? Did you jump on it to see if it was shaky?—It never occurred to me to test the soundness of a floor when entering a new building. (Laugh.) The flooring of the room was of stone.

THE BUILDING SURVEYOR.

Mr. Ezekiel Salmon, Building Surveyor in the employ of the Bombay Improvement Trust, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been in the service of the Trust since April 1902. Before that he was in the service of the Bombay Municipality. He became Building Surveyor in the Improvement Trust on the 24th February last. As a Building Surveyor it was his duty to see that the sanctioned plans were properly adhered to, that stipulations of the Board made from time to time were properly carried out and also to scrutinize the plans of new buildings. He had had experience of buildings before. He had gone through the whole course of engineering in the College of Science at Poona. He had been in the service of the Municipality for eight years. He had his duties laid down in writing by the Improvement Trust. The document prescribing the witness's duties was produced. It was also laid down that he should inspect buildings in course of construction at least once a week.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you inspect the Sittaram Building regularly?

Witness: Yes, I inspected it eleven times from the 24th February 1903 till the collapse. I kept the sanctioned plans of the building. I paid the first visit on the 3rd March. Blocks A., B., & C. had been finished, and block D was then under construction.

What did you find in block D when you inspected it?—I found that there was a vast deviation made from the original plans. I made a report about it to the engineer on the same day.

The report which was put in stated that the main staircase in the front room had been shifted to the east; that the builder had projected verandahs to the east and west, and that he had altered the size of the rooms, and that he had made a balcony projection in front.

Did you know that Mr. Sittaram was going to allow a refreshment bar to be opened there?—The bar was then already there. I did not report that to the Engineer because the matter was already before the Board.

Mr. Nicholson here read a letter, dated the 7th March, from the Secretary Improvement Trust to Mr. Sittaram Luxeman. The letter referred to the intention of Mr. Sittaram to allow a bar to be opened on his premises and drawing his attention to the penalty clause in the agreement in the event of his allowing a liquor shop to be opened without the permission of the Board.

The witness, continuing, said: I still say that on the 3rd March the bar was there. I did not report that fact, because I knew that the Board were already aware of the fact. I drew the attention of Mr. Sittaram to the deviations he had made and warned him to stop the work. I do not quite remember what Mr. Sittaram said to my warning. But he said something to the effect that he could not construct the building according to the original plans. The mistry was also there for the whole time. At that time the top of the second floor had been completed, the beams and joists supporting the third floor being in position. I do not remember if the beams on the three floors were painted. I did not see if the beam supporting the second floor was patched. First of all I had to see whether everything was arranged according to the sanctioned plans. But when I saw such vast deviations I had nothing further to do with the building. I told Mr. Sittaram to stop the work. I did not go into such details when I saw such large deviations. I knew the terms on which Mr. Sittaram was allowed to build. I have got a copy of the agreement. On my report regarding the deviations to the Engineer, a notice was sent to Mr. Sittaram. I paid a second visit to the building on the 17th March. The work on block D was then in progress. I warned the mistry to suspend the work. I did not report this to the Engineer, as I knew that the Engineer intended to send a notice to Mr. Sittaram.

Was there no means of stopping the work under agreement?—No, I did not examine the materials that were being used. I did not examine the beams. I examined nothing because the building was not being erected according to the sanctioned plans.

Did you know that under the agreement you could stop the work if the materials were not in accordance with the sanctioned plans?—We have no power to stop the work at once even if the builder uses unsound materials.

Mr. Nicholson here read the 11th clause of the agreement which was to the effect that if it was found in the course of the construction of a building that the lessee use materials, which were in the judgment of the Engineer of the Improvement Trust to be unsound and unfit, and that if any deviation occurred from the sanctioned plans the lessee must upon a notice from the Engineer remove such materials and substitute sound ones and correct the deviations within a week after the notice; that on his neglecting to comply with it, it would be lawful for the office of the Engineer under his authority to remove bad materials and substitute good ones and correct the deviations, and that the expenses incurred by the Board must be paid by the lessee.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you at any time point out to the Engineer that he had power to remove bad materials?—No. I next inspected the building on the 2nd April. I visited it simply for the purpose of preparing my monthly report. I visited it again on the 4th April, when I found that in spite of my warning and the written notice Mr. Sittaram was building the D block. The walls of third floor external and cross had been carried up to the height of ten feet and the floors of the first and second storeys were being paved. Even then I did not examine the beams, because I considered the building was unauthorised. I did not notice if the Porebunder stone wall had been bonded to the side walls. On the 7th April Messrs. Sittaram and Mirza sent in revised plans. With reference to these revised plans I visited the building on the 15th April. I then measured the building in details and found that the joists had been fixed over the front room and the room to the rear on the third floor; the stone faced work had commenced at the north-east corner, the walls on the second and third floors had not been plastered; windows and doors on the first, second, and third floors had not been fixed, and the roof was not put on. I do not remember having reported this to the Engineer. I next inspected the building on the 3rd April. The fourth floor on block D was not then commenced; but some carpentering work was going on on the third floor. I did not then notice the beams and joists. The next visit was on the 30th April. I went then to survey the block to show the deviation made. The room on the third floor in the north-west corner was then roofed over. On the 7th May a notice was sent to Mr. Sittaram drawing his attention to the fact that he had raised an additional floor without the permission of the Board, and asking him to suspend all building operations. On the same day I visited the building when the work was in full progress. I noticed the same thing on my next visit. On the 16th May the revised plans were submitted by Messrs Payne and Mirza, but the Engineer told me not to examine them as the matter was in the hands of the Trust's solicitors. On the 28th May I paid my last visit to the building, when I found that the block had been nearly completed. During all these visits, I never inspected the materials, because I did not recognise the building as one according to the sanctioned plans. On the 7th April I drafted a report, which was subsequently submitted by the Engineer to the Board, calling its attention to the deviations from the sanctioned plans and the persistency with which the work was continued without obviating the objection raised. The Board resolved on the 28th April to take solicitors' opinion as to what should be done to prevent unauthorised construction. I saw the solicitors on the point.

The witness continuing further stated that he attended to all the buildings that were being erected on the different estates of the Board. It was his duty to report to the Engineer any obvious defects he could find in the beams, scantlings, and other materials used.

Was it not incumbent upon you to see that the dimensions of the beams were in accordance with the plans?—With regard to this building I had nothing to do, as it was an unauthorised work.

With reference to other buildings is it your duty to see that the dimensions of the girders are according to the plans?—No.

Mr. Cardale: How long would it have taken to pull down the deviation at the date you saw it and to build it again in accordance with the sanctioned plans?—Six months. It could not have been done in seven days. For more serious deviations than those mentioned in clause II. the agreement the Board have other powers.

These powers were mentioned in clause 20 of the agreement, which stated that the Trust in case of default by a lessee in the performance of his agreement were empowered, to take possession of the premises to forfeit the deposit, and to recover damages.

The witness continuing said had he examined the beams and other materials in details, he thought he would be tacitly approving of the deviations from sanctioned plans. He did not, as a rule, examine dimensions of the girders and the beams as given in the plans. This was a further reason that he would not have looked at them in respect of this building. As a matter of fact there was no architect employed on this building.

The inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

THE S. S. UMONA.

HOLDS FULL OF WATER.

The steamers "Congella," of the Natal Line of steamer which arrived in Ceylon, on June 17, brought rather unpleasant news about the "Umona" which is stranded on a coral reef in the Maldives. Instructions were wired to the "Congella" when leaving South Africa to call at the Maldives, and the "Umona" was reached on the 15th instant, exactly one month after the vessel had grounded on the reef. She found the "Lady Gordon" there with the engineers and workmen sent by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Company; and they were busy fitting up pumps and making arrangements to salve the "Umona."

It appears however, that since the "Amra," which brought the passengers to Colombo, left the stranded vessel rough weather had evidently been experienced and the vessel had bumped considerably. In consequence Number Three hold, which at the time the "Amra" left was empty, is now full of water. In fact all the holds are practically full of water now, except Number One, which is partly full. The fate of the vessel therefore depends upon the weather during the next week or ten days. The fact that the water is in the aft hold makes it much more serious. There is more weight on the vessel, and there is always the danger that wind or rough weather will heel her over.

Perhaps the most unpleasant factor in the situation is the outbreak of disease amongst the crew. Some of them are suffering from dysentery and others from sore-eyes, and there is no doctor as he left in the "Amra"; and the task of combating disease devolves upon the captain who is supposed to know something of medicine. A most offensive and dangerous smell arises from the rice which is rotting in the holds; in fact the gas in the holds where the rice is stored is so strong that not only have men been made insensible by it but it is stated that it actually puts a candle out.

In view of the new development the Congella is awaiting orders in Colombo; and a telegram has been sent to England for instructions. It may be found necessary to bring the officers and crew to Colombo.

THE LARGEST BRITISH YACHT.

NOW IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The British steamer-yacht "Valhalla," of the Imperial Yacht Squadron, and owned by the Earl of Crawford, arrived in Colombo harbour on June 17 from Singapore. She is a handsome vessel, writes a Ceylon paper and with her 1,500 gross tonnage and 674 net register is the largest British-owned yacht afloat, though a few American millionaires possess larger yachts. The "Valhalla," which has been on an extensive pleasure cruise, was in Colombo some year or so ago, with Earl Crawford, his brother-in-law, Major Wilbraham, Mr. Nicolls, and Dr. MacDonald, on board, together with a crew of 64 all told, she left England on November 18th last; since when she has been through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso and Easter Island. She has touched at Pitcairn, Tahiti, Samoa, the Fiji Islands, Thursday Island; and her last port of call was Singapore. The whole of this tour, our representative was informed, was quite uneventful. A favourite amusement, in which the distinguished owner and his guests indulged, was fishing from the stern, particularly for sharks, of which no less than 18 were caught on one day round St. Paul's Rocks.

The "Valhalla" is a handsome vessel, and exceedingly roomy, with fine cabins, saloon, etc. Of course, as coaling was in progress when our representative visited her this morning, she did not look her best. There were many evidences of extensive travel on board, and parrots and canaries, which had been picked up at various ports, were to be both seen and heard.

The "Valhalla" leaves to-morrow, after taking in over one hundred tons of coal. She will call at Aden; and it is hoped will reach England by the end of July. The yacht is a comfortable 10 knot vessel; and combines the facilities of a steamer with the advantages of a sailing vessel; so that often in a good breeze she is able to show a magnificent stretch of canvas.

Earl Crawford and his guests are spending their short stay ashore.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRESENT METHOD OF DEALING WITH PLAGUE.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that the present method of dealing with plague means certain ruin to this country. Our contemporary adds: There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that increased efforts should be put forth to suppress plague; and that, if better measures are not soon adopted, the situation would become positively unbearable. A glance over the figures of deaths during the last seven years would serve to convince all thoughtful persons that the present method of dealing with the disease but spells certain ruin; and that if things went on as they have been, within the next few years, India would be denuded of its population in numbers more appalling than has been ever recorded in her history. But while everybody seems convinced as to the necessity of adopting strong measures, there are few who have any idea of what those strong measures ought to be, and there are still less who have any thing practical to suggest. In regard to any certain or reliable remedy, we are precisely where we were seven years ago, and, in the absence of anything new, some people are again seen asking themselves whether those of the remedies that have been already tried and have given better results than the others, could not be tried on a more extensive scale, and thus plague could not be effectually brought under control. Universal inoculation is one of them, if not the most important; but unfortunately, through fortuitous causes, the campaign undertaken by the Punjaub Government, against considerable public opposition, has ended in a disastrous failure. But if the campaign has failed, some important lessons may be gleaned from its wreckage, and they may be of considerable use to those Governments who may be tempted to try the experiment on a large scale, again, and, let us also say, no more rational lines.

LORD CURZON ON THE CORONATION DURBAR.

The Native papers comment at some length upon the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State giving an account of the Coronation Durbar, and describing more particularly the political aspect of that great event. Says the "Voice of India: The influence of such a ceremony on the minds of the spectators and of the world outside through the published accounts of the gorgeous spectacle must necessarily be so undefinable and so diffusive that not even Lord Curzon and his colleagues have been able to state it with a clearness and brevity that might enable us to store up their description in our memory and to carry it with us for a long time. We see in the Government's despatch a striving after producing a picture with a definite outline rather than a successful production of it. And no wonder, because the effect of such a magnificent and awe-inspiring demonstration is not temporary and confined to a few directions; it must be as varied as the imaginations of the princes and the people that were brought under its spell, and it must endure for a length of time commensurate with the magnificence and extent of the display. Lord Curzon summed up the political aspect of the ceremony as briefly as anyone could when in his last Budget speech he said: "I believe that the Durbar, more than any event in modern history, showed to the Indian people the path which, under the guidance of Providence, they are treading, taught the Indian Empire its unity, and impressed the world with its moral as well as material force."

The "Rast Goftar" discourses:—The Goverment of India, that is of His Excellency Lord Curzon, in their despatch to the Secretary of State, have had their last official say on that great event of modern times, the Delhi Durbar. Herein one finds the same earnestness, the same enthusiasm for the great tamasha which the speeches and actions of the Viceroy have made us familiar with during the last twelve months. It was believed by many that as soon as the Durbar was over, that as soon as its glamour and excitement would fade and be a thing of the past, Lord Curzon would himself be tempted to attach a lesser importance to this pet act of his Viceroyalty than he was inclined to before it came off. The despatch to the Secretary of State, which has been just sent Home, proves how these expectations have been falsified, and His Excellency still remains as convinced as ever of the importance, the value and the far-reaching effects of the great Proclamation Durbar of 1903.

"Kaiser-i-Hind" differing in opinion from its contemporaries, remarks: Whatever the illustrious author of the Delhi Durbar may imagine as regards its splendour, its utility, and its influences, the country has long since expressed its own independent opinion on it. It has wholly differed from the Viceregal view and hesitated not to call it a huge, glorified tamasha of no value whatever—an idle and costly pageantry of State which has neither pleased the Princes nor the people. The files of the entire Indian Press are irrefragable evidence of the estimation in which India held that Curzonic show. And we take it to be a perversion of the popular verdict for the State to say in its stale, old and unprofitable despatch on the subject that the Durbar" was regarded by the Ruling Chiefs and by those who took part in it as a solemn and almost religious observance." There was neither solemnity nor any religious awe about it. In fact it failed to elicit any.

THE NATIVE INFANTRY GROUND.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is in favour of utilising the ground on which the barracks of the Native Infantry stand behind the Crawford Markets, as an open space. Our contemporary remarks: The regimental barracks are low ground floor buildings only while there is a large vacant plot for parade purposes. Practically, the land has, therefore, acted as a kind of open space and formed one of the lungs in that crowded neighbourhood, with the insanitary Mandevi at the next door. To build up this plot is tantamount to shutting up what has hitherto been a kind of sanitary safety valve to that locality. So what on a superficial view of the matter looks like a legitimate object of the Trust will in reality prove its very opposite. The wiser policy would be to keep the ground whenever the regiment vacates the barracks and the barracks themselves are demolished, as an open space. And since there is no large recreation ground, the Government might be asked to hand it over to the Trustees for such a purpose. The suggestion was generally approved of (by the Improvement Trustees) and the Chairman has undertaken to communicate with the Government on the subject. In the mean time it is to be hoped the press and the public will support the Board's very sensible recommendation.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash" noticing the preparations for the next Congress meeting, states: Our Madras friends, who have volunteered to organise the next December session of the Congress, have quite in time stirred themselves and have begun seriously to do their work. The new appendage of the Congress since the last four years has been the Industrial Exhibition. There is one satisfactory feature about this appendage which makes the way of workers in the field very smooth and light. We refer to the official support and hearty co-operation which the Exhibition has been receiving latterly. The organizes of the Exhibition received it from the begining at Ahmedabad. No where was this support more in evidence than at Ahmedabad last year where the success of the Industrial Exhibition was perhaps phenomenal. Several causes contributed to this success but the most potent of them all was the active official support, the organizers of the Exhibition received from the beginning at Ahmedabad.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

Referring to the proposals which Mr. C. W. Whish made before a meeting of the East India Association as to how a closer understanding may be brought about between Englishmen and Indians, the "Voice of India" remarks:—When Indians speak of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives, most of them really mean friendly and private intercourse, as distinguished from formal and official relations. Women and dinners do not play an important part in their own social congregations, and the importance of these elements does not ordinarily and spontaneously strike them when they speak of establishing a closer understanding with the ruling race. Mr. Lazarus threw what must have appeared to many at the meeting as a new light on the subject when he mentioned that there are communities in India that cannot interdine, and much less intermarry, who yet meet in society on the friendliest terms, the exchange of pan-supari being quite sufficient to stimulate that flow of soul which brings the hearts of men nearer together. Friendly intercourse undoubtedly falls short of social intercourse, but it is the former more than the latter that is generally aspired to when people in this country speak of more cordiality between the rulers and the ruled.

Ladies in theatres who remove their hats and pin them to the seats in front should take a warning from the fate of one of their Viennese sisters, who has had to pay 8s. 4d. in consequence of the pin piercing the back of a gentleman who was sitting in front of her.

PROTECTION V. DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

A Birmingham manufacturer and late free trader, writing to the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce," says:—

You have amidst the fierce heat of the present controversy kept a discreet silence until public opinion had been formed; but silence in my opinion becomes a crime when one who can exercise so powerful an influence fails to do so at this juncture. This question has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain, and his claiming from politicians and business men throughout the world very earnest consideration, and this is especially the case with ourselves when we consider the growing importance of our colonial trade. A few weeks ago M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, at a congress for the discussion of the trade of Russia, in the course of his address, pointed out as reported in the "Iron and Coal Trades' Review," "that the State, in the province of consumption, should furnish the population with cheap and suitable produce; and in the province of production develop the productive powers of the country. A protective policy endeavours to attain this object by creating advantageous conditions for developing the natural wealth of the country, and by this means gradually inciting home competition, which must necessarily reduce the price of products to the normal cost of properly-managed production, plus a normal profit for capital. Free trade speedily furnished a population with cheap produce by opening their frontier to the entire world, but the history of the economical development of nations gives hardly any instance in which such a policy has brought about a development of the productive forces of a nation. In any case the selection of a policy of protection or free trade depends upon conditions which occur at a given period. Hence we find that nations have frequently altered their commercial and industrial system in the course of their historical development. England created her industry by rigorous protection, and when by this means she had become industrially and commercially stronger than any other nation, and therefore feared no competition, she adoped a policy of free trade, and her talented writers began to assure the world that a policy of free trade was based upon invariable and indisputable scientific principles, and ought, therefore, to be followed in practice by all nations. And yet, now that some countries, having turned a deaf ear to the theory of free trade, have developed their industries by protection and so become serious competitors to British trade in the world's market a certain tendency may be noticed in England towards protectionism. America was one of those countries which were not allured by the theory of free trade. She has acquired unprecedented industrial activity through protection, and now a voice is heard there calling for free trade, as in England at the beginning of the last century." With these sentiments I am in accord. It is true that, as Great Britain has largely to depend at present upon foreign countries for her supply of the raw materials, this would be very prejudicial to our interests at the moment, but I venture to think—and I have carefully gone into the question—that these foreign countries which supply us with the raw material, in every case our colonies, with the protection suggested by M. de Witte, who illustrates his arguments by examples, would soon be in a position to supply the need, and our money would circulate amongst our own kin, and bring forth a more equitable state of reciprocity. This opinion is endorsed by the growing and important nature of our colonial trade. Take Canada under the regime of Sir Charles Tupper, and contrast same with the present administration. This startling example clinches my contention. Let me give an example of our foreign trade. Take that of Germany with Great Britain her colonies, and possessions during 1901. The imports into Germany from Great Britain during 1901 amounted roughly to £32,000,000, from India to £10,000,000, from Australia to £5,000,000, from British possessions in West Africa to £1,500,000, from South Africa to £1,100,000, from the Malay Peninsula to £500,000, from British North America to £350,000, and from Ceylon to £310,000. The total value of these imports was about £51,000,000, or 18.2 per cent. of Germany's import trade. The value of the exports from Germany to Great Britain during the same period was roughly £46,000,000, to India £3,000,000, to Australia £2,500,000, to British North America £1,300,000, to South Africa £1,000,000, to the Malay Peninsula £500,000, to West Africa £350,000, and to Ceylon £50,000. These sums, taken together, make a rough total of £55,000,000, or 25 per cent. of Germany's export trade. With these samples I conclude, but trust you will raise your powerful voice in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and help on that which, in my opinion, will save our country from becoming a second-rate Power.

SIR DONALD CURRIE AND CAPE FREIGHTS.

A long letter addressed to Mr. Chamberlain by Sir Donald Currie, defending the South African "Conference" lines against the complaints of various Chambers of Commerce and public men at home and in South Africa, is published by the "Times" to-day. As to freights, Sir Donald says:—The mail steamers and all intermediate and extra steamers which the mail company dispatches, numbering 200 to 250 sailings in the year are compelled to return to England direct whether they have homeward cargo or not. It must be plain that the tonnage supplied to the trade now being ten, or, I may say, 20 times as much as it was some years ago, the exports of South Africa are of practically no value to the shipping employed. There is no other trade in the world in this position; for while freights may be said to be low outwards to India, Australia, America, or elsewhere, there is always paying cargo to be obtained homewards.

In defending the Union Castle Company against the charge of monopoly, Sir Donald Currie traces the circumstances under which the Union and the Castle lines became amalgamated, and concludes:—"The public in the Cape are not quite satisfied with this amalgamation or combination of interests, and the less so because we have been compelled to alter and remodel our rates of passage money, having by investment of capital largely increased the number of steamers, and to a great extent also their speed, in order to sufficiently supply the trade to the Cape and Natal."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	5	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	8	12	68
Total plague deaths to date	261,722	213,922	
Same date last year	6	3	89

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 517 as against 631 during the previous week. Of the total number 92 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 94 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 540 which included 39 deaths from plague.

An "enfant terrible" indeed! The three-year-old son of a railway official climbed on to the roof of an express train travelling to Sulz in Rhenish Prussia, and cried because he was not allowed to continue his ride.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Kew Garden was crowded on Monday, (June 1) the Whitsun holiday always being a popular time to visit this resort. Notwithstanding its many, great, and varied attractions, it sometimes happens that the simplest things are sometimes the most attractive at the Royal Gardens. During the past fortnight the the finest display has been provided by the wild hyacinth (Scilla nutans)—the bluebell of the southerner, but not of the northerner. There are acres of bluebells at Kew, and they provide sheets of the loveliest azure colouring beneath the bright green foliage of the beeches and other forest trees. In the Queen's Cottage grounds they are in wonderful profusion (says the "Gardeners Magazine"), while in other parts of the garden, as beneath a big group of Araucaria imbricata, they are equally rich and beautiful.

It seems to be universally accepted that with the calamities of the Paris-to-Madrid race we have seen the last of motor racing on roads. That it will influence racing on tracks is, however, less likely. The Automobile Club has concluded arrangements which will place at the disposal of its members, under certain conditions, a splendid racing track, suitable for races and trials. It is situated (says "Country Life") at Purley, near Croydon, and is therefore within easy reach of town. The ground has been leased for a long period of years, and will admit of a racing track being formed of no less than seven and a half miles in length. Throughout its whole extent it will not cross any public road, but one road will be carried above it for a distance of 70ft. The width of the track will be from 50ft to 70ft., and to obviate the necessity of crossing tunnels are being constructed.

The prompt stoppage of the great motor race illustrates once more (says the "Law Times") a salient point of difference between the powers possessed by Continental Governments and our own in the matter of issuing decrees and orders which have obligatory force. In this country, as is so clearly brought out by Professor Dicey in his Law of the Constitution, "the rule of law" prevents, as a general rule, any Government department taking many steps of a precautionary nature which are inherent in Continental Executives. Unless under the express authority of a statute, no steps similar to those which have just been taken in France and Spain are open to the British Executive, and it may be worth while to point out that under the Light Locomotives (Ireland) Act recently passed, which sanctions the motor races in Ireland, there appears to be no authority to prohibit their continuation should it unfortunately happen that in the early stages they are accompanied by the like mishaps as befell the Paris-Madrid competitors and onlookers.

With the advent of the hot weather we may perhaps hear something more about liquid air for cooling purposes. One of the claims made for liquid air, as a writer in "Cassier's Magazine" recalls, was that it would be "the cold-producing medium of the future." Not only would the working of our modern refrigerating and freezing stores be accomplished by means of liquid air, but everybody—the manufacturer in his workshop and alike the agriculturist on his farm—might, at trifling cost, procure a cool and pure atmosphere for himself. Considering that liquified air, vaporizing at atmospheric pressure, possesses a temperature of 191 deg. C., it is hardly a matter for surprise that, with such an energetic cooling medium in view, the problem of applying liquid air for refrigerative purposes is raised again and again.

Russia is, or will be very shortly (the "Collectors' Circular" tells us) the possessor of the oldest unchanged issue of postage-stamps in the world. Up till now Hong Kong held that position. The first Hong Kong stamps were issued in 1859, and are identical in every respect with those in use to-day. The head of King Edward is, however, soon to replace that of Victoria, and thenceforth the Russian issue with the double eagle and shield of St. George, which first appeared in 1864-5 (years after Hong Kong), and, like Charley's Aunt, is still running, will hold long time record.

An amusing incident occurred during Tolstoy's recent visit to the Crimea. A rich American arrived in his yacht, accompanied by a party of friends, and asked permission to see the great Russian, who was ill, promising that they would be content with a glimpse and would not trouble him with talk. Leave was granted. Tolstoy sat upon his balcony, and the whole party of Americans slowly and silently walked before him. One lady, however, refused to be bound by the contract. She stood still for a minute, and shouted "Leo Tolstoy, all your noble writings have have had a profound influence upon my life, but the one which has taught me the most is your."—Here she forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony, and whispered, with a smile, "The Dead Souls?" "Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstoy, "was written by Gogol, not by me."

Marham House, where the venerable Viscountess Glentworth has entertained large and distinguished house parties in celebration of her hundredth birthday, is a pleasant village in Norfolk, seven miles from Swaffham. Years ago it was called Cherry Markham, on account of its fruit trees, and it was also famed for its walnuts till in the time of the French wars the major number of its walnut trees were cut down in order that the gunsmith might have the wood. The house or hall is somewhat original in design and plan. The approach is not through lodge gates and park ground. The entrance door is actually in the village street and within a stone's throw of humble neighbours, while the gardens and grounds all lie on the other side.

Lady Glentworth is not able to walk much, and this truly is the only sign of weakness to be detected, says the "Eastern Morning Gazette." With the same bright winning manner which made her such a popular member of London society some years ago, she welcomes her friends and acquaintances, and enters into every incident which is going on with the keenest interest. Surrounded by young relatives she is the centre of all their amusements, and keenly alive to all the gaiety and fun of a house full of young people. Even when turned ninety years of age the venerable lady might be seen abroad in her pony carriage paying attention to every detail of life upon the farm and keeping in touch with everybody engaged upon it.

Friday (May 29) was "Oak-Apple-Day," the anniversary of the day on which Charles II. came to his own again. Years ago this was one of the festivals of the year. There was even a service at church, with a form of service which even the case hardened parish clerks must have smiled over as they rolled out its unctuous phrases. It was a time of mirth and jollity and for decorating the streets, particularly the public-houses, with oak branches and garlands, while every loyal soul sported a leaf of the tree which sheltered Charlie in hat or doublet. Of all the towns in Norfolk, Aylsham kept Oak-Apple-Day with the keenest zest, and from miles around the people would pour into the town to keep holiday on "the 29th." It was always "the 29th" and never Restoration Day at Aylsham.

With matters of Church ritual so much in the public mind just now an anecdote told by Sir R. Tangye in the June number of "Chambers's Journal" is perhaps something more than merely amusing. A well-known second-hand bookseller in the latter days of old Snow Hill had a shop with a deep doorway in the centre of its front, and when some important new book came out he would call attention to it by a quaint announcement on the opposite windows of the doorway recess. When "Hymns Ancient and Modern" came out, this is how he called attention to the book. On one window he gave a representation of a Roman Catholic priest, under which he wrote "Him's Ancient": and on the opposite window he exhibited another drawing intended to represent the High Church clergy, which he labelled "Him's Modern." But they were so much alike that no one could tell the difference, says Sir Richard; it was a case of "you pays your money and takes your choice."

The living of Norham-on-Tweed, Northumberland, which has now fallen to the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, is of the net value of about £500 a year, with house. It was formerly a much richer benefice (says "Truth") and in the old days this living was usually held by one of the golden prebendaries of Durham Cathedral, who found the charming vicarage and its picturesque surroundings a delightful summer residence after six or seven months of the dinners, suppers, whist parties, and other diversions of the city.

The Globe Theatre, Newcastle-street, W.C., the materials and equipment of which have just been sold in order to make way for the laying out of Aldwych and Kingsway, was opened on November 28, 1868. For its site were demolished the remaining chambers and tenements of Lyon's Inn. In 1866, when a Parliamentary Commission upon Theatres held its sittings, there were only three theatres in the Strand, namely, the Adelphi, the Lyceum, and the Strand. As a result of the Commissioner's Report licences were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's department without previous inquiry into the wants of the neighbourhood, provided that the regulations for the safety and convenience of the public were duly observed. Lyon's or more correctly Lion's Inn (says "The Builder") had been a hostelry which was acquired temp. Henry VIII. on behalf of professors and students of law for an Inn of Chancery, and appertained to the Society of the Inner Temple.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Navy is neglected on its intellectual side because the Government reflects public opinion, and public opinion is curiously apathetic towards education in the great sense of the word. . . . So long as the nation is content when it sees material value for its money, and fails to realise that in war time the organisation which depends on intellect, foresight, and knowledge counts for at least as much as men, ships, and armament, just so long will our preparation for the great maritime struggle of the future be inadequate. In our failure to recognise this fact we stand alone, and yet we are the only Power which depends on the Navy for its first line of defence.

In its now historic attack on the Government it showed, unkind critics said, signs of weakness, not only in method, but in matter, because its individual members were not accustomed to reason closely on Imperial defence. After listening to Sir Gilbert Parker's address to the Australasian Chamber of Commerce we can well believe it. . . . The most mischievous part of Sir Gilbert Parker's speech was, however, that in which he asserted that Canada is protected by the Monroe Doctrine. Have the Fourth Party any principles at all? From the speeches of its members in the House some months ago, we were led to believe that they regarded the Navy as the first line of defence for the British Empire. Now we are told that the Dominion is "protected" by the Monroe Doctrine. As the United States is the only Power which is likely to take the offensive against Canada, it would be interesting to know how Sir Gilbert works his theory out. What, after all, is it that prevents the realisation of the Republic's dearest wish? Why, the British Navy, and the knowledge that Canada successfully resisted the invasion of 1812-14.

The Earl of Crewe raised a most interesting question in the House of Lords the other day, when he asked Lord Selborne under what regulations and restrictions foreign ships of war were admitted to British harbours and coaling-stations. On a recent visit to Colombo, he was surprised, as well he might be, to see eleven Russian warships in the harbour. This, the First Lord explained, was exceptional, which is very probable; but at Hong Kong warships of the United States and other Powers are in the habit of wintering, and there is nothing unusual in the sight of three or four foreign warships in other British ports, such as Singapore and the Cape. It is not so long ago since Russian cruisers made themselves at home in St. George's Sound, on which Albany stands, and some time back there was absolute panic in Auckland on account of some suspicious conduct on the part of Russian naval officers. At Aden, only a few months ago, something similar happened. In these circumstances it cannot be said that Lord Selborne's answer to the Earl of Crewe was entirely satisfactory. It would be interesting to know the precise grounds on which the restrictions of 1887 were abandoned by the Liberal Government of 1893. . . . A few years ago a British cruiser sent a thrill of consternation through Vladivostock by entering the port at night in one of those white fogs peculiar to the coast, an admirable piece of seamanship that was more admired than appreciated by the Russian military authorities. An order was thereupon issued forbidding any foreign warship to enter the harbour without notice. It is hardly credible that this does not also apply to Port Arthur.

It is not too late, we most earnestly hope, for another and a still more vigorous protest against the intention of the War Office, as it is generally believed to revert to the regimental system of canteen keeping. . . . The first and the strongest objection to the regimental canteen system is that officers and men, the paid servants of the State, are diverted from their regular duties to undertake a business for which they are, as a rule, quite unfitted or for which even in the rare cases where commercial gifts are inherent, they exercise at the expense and neglect of their legitimate functions. We need not labour this point it is sufficiently obvious. But the custom is highly objectionable in other respects. To employ officers in keeping ledgers, counting coins, in serving so to speak, behind the counter, cannot be defended. But the evil goes far deeper. It is monstrously unfair to lay the burthen of heavy financial responsibility on young gentlemen who, whatever special aptitudes they might discover, can have no special training or experience in the business of shopkeeping. There are temptations, moreover, inseparable from the position to which no officer should be exposed—temptations that may be resisted, but are still hurtful to the moral sense, and ending, it is to be feared, sometimes in backsliding and unpleasant consequences. The subordinates are, perhaps, more sorely tried, being more amenable to bribes, weaker vessels, who are not indisposed to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the handling of goods and cash. All this ought to be most carefully guarded against, and it is not possible with the regimental system. The work should, in fact, be put on a purely business footing, and relegated to those personally concerned in its management and whom success or failure is an affair of their own. The contractor has fully justified his existence; the bigger he is, the wider his dealings, the greater guaranty for proper performance. He can be subjected to the most stringent regulations; it should be a cardinal principle that he only holds his contract during good behaviour, and the commanding officer should have power to terminate it at a day's notice. All that is essential is adequate and capable supervision, and this might be always secured by the appointment of expert official inspectors making surprise visits and ever available to hear all complaints. Under the contract system, moreover, the canteen can have a permanent home in barrack or station; there need be none of the inconvenience and friction caused by change of quarters. The move, indeed, would be greatly simplified by the usefull action of the canteen. Enough, we think has been said to give the contract system a further trial before fixing finally on the regimental, despite the many cogent and sufficiently obvious arguments against it.

The French first-class torpedo-boat No. 293, which is in hand at M. Normand's establishment at Havre, is to be supplied with turbine motors by the Parsons Company, of Wallsend-on-Tyne. The speed is to be twenty-four knots and the boat may be rejected if twenty-three knots should not be attained. The vedette boat Libellule put in hand at the Forges et Chantiers, Havre, which was to be supplied with turbines upon the French system of Laval, with boilers of the Renard type, has not yet been delivered, although she was to have been completed more than three years ago. The reasons for the delay have not been stated.

We learn from Uberall that the intended reconstruction of the German protected cruiser Kaiserin Augusta will take place at the State Yard, Kiel. At the same place the training frigate Charlotte is to receive some improvements. The river gunboat for China, building by Schichau at Elbing, has received the name of Tsingtau. The small cruiser Condor has left Germany for Sydney, New South Wales, to relieve the Cormoran, which is homeward bound. The Condor and Cormoran are sister ships. The battleship "J," launched lately at the Schichau Yard, Danzig, received the name of Elsas, and the sister vessel "M," building at the same place, will be named Lothringen.

It has been stated that an order was lately issued by the United States Navy Department directing the proper treatment of the enlisted men of the navy. The "Army and Navy Journal" denies the statement, and thinks it must have arisen from the issue of a circular in which it was pointed out that the character of the men has changed within the last few years and that the navy is now recruited largely from the farms of the interior States, whose boys have never seen salt water. The circular goes on to say that these young men are of a higher degree of intelligence than the old sort, and of more independent character, and if they can be given a liking for the sea they will make a better class of sailor. "The same rigid discipline and other treatment, which in past years has been necessary to restrain the sea rover, usually of foreign birth and training and often of questionable antecedents, is no longer necessary when the personnel of the enlisted force is improving so rapidly." The journal remarks that this is a recognition of the fact that the personnel of the United States navy is fast becoming more homogenous, respectful, and respectable, and consists of young men whose ambition is to become good sailors, rather than to regard the navy as a sort of resting-place until something better turns up.

In the insignia of the Distinguished Service Order the Royal cipher is now changed from "V. R. I." to "E. R. I."

THE public hangman for Ireland was fined for travelling on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway without having previously paid his fare.

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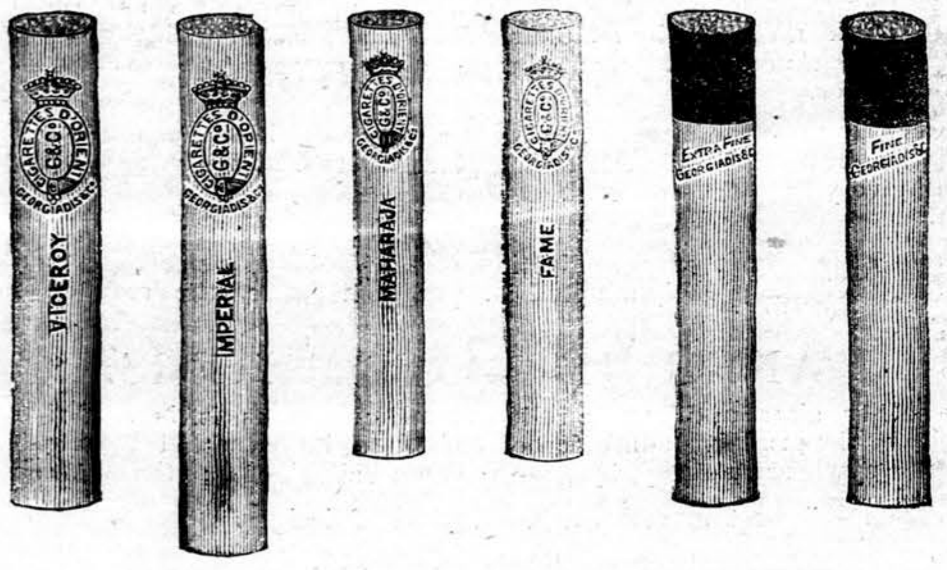
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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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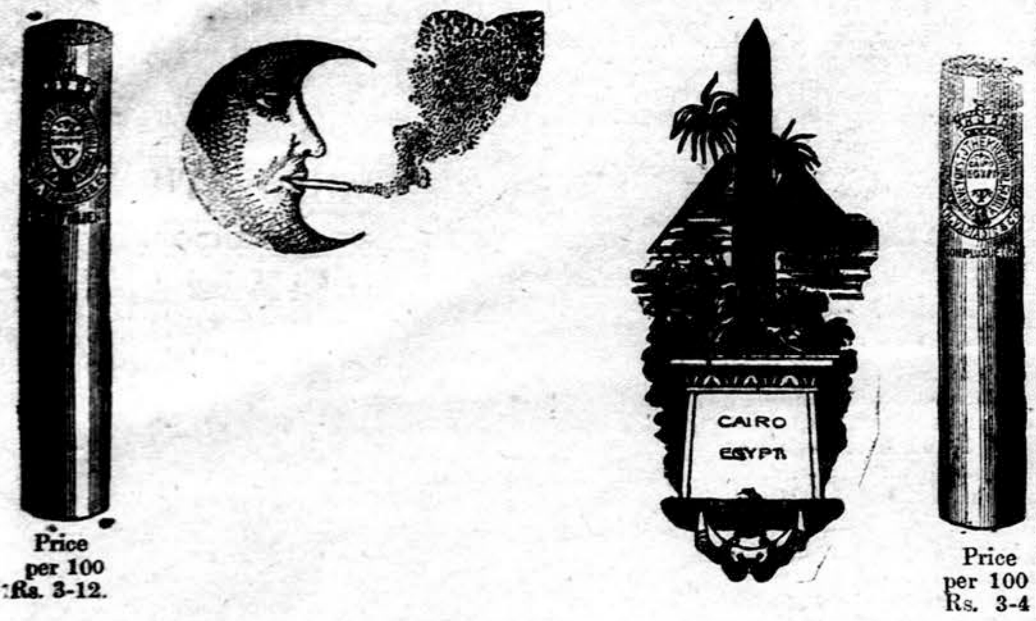

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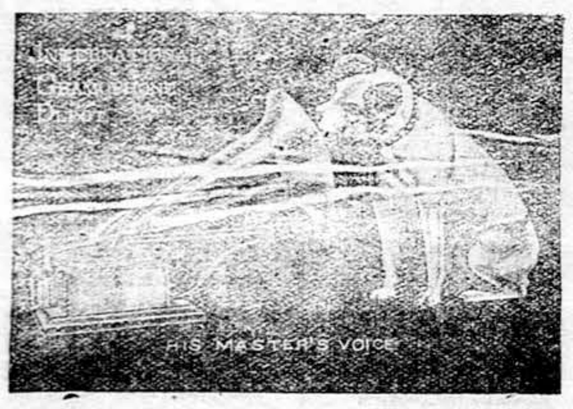

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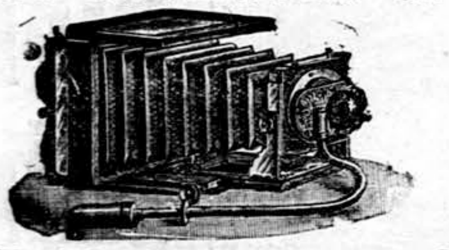

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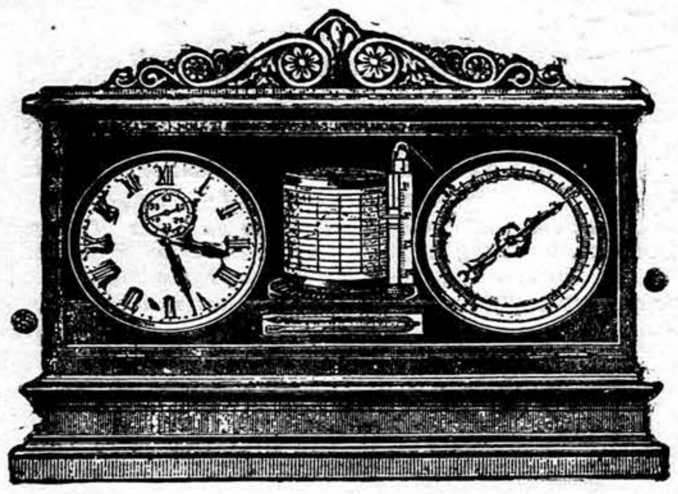

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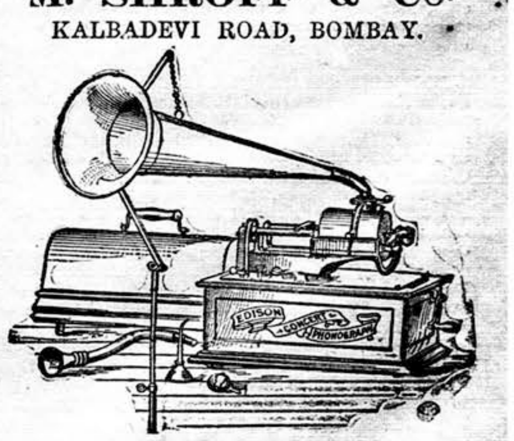

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